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WAR ON THE CANAL RING.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT ALBANY —THE FIGHT OPENED.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE DEBATED IN BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE —THE FAULKNER AND THE DAVIS RESOLUTIONS IN THE HOUSE—A TEST QUESTION FOR THE MEMBERS—GOV. TILDEN'S INTENTIONS—THE PUBLIC WORKS INSPECTOR BILL AND ITS OBJECT—CONSTERNATION OF THE CANAL JOBBERS—THEY BEGIN TO PLAY A HAZARDOUS GAME—PERPLEXITY OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE NOT YET TAKEN SIDES—MR. FAULKNER EXPLAINS—ONE OF THE LATEST CONTRACTS UNEARTHED—SPEECH OF SENATOR JACOBS IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—There is intense excitement here to-night in political circles, and the city is full of politicians, attaches of the Canal Department, contractors, and others interested in the Canal Ring exposure. The rooms of the leading Canal Ring legislators at Congress Hall, and the Delavan House are full of the friends, counselors, and creatures of the Ring, who are plotting and scheming as to the best means of thwarting the Governor's designs and embarrassing his action. The Governor himself is also busy in consultation with his friends, at his own residence, among them being Horatio Seymour, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Deputy Attorney General Fairchild, Charles Apgar, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee; Wheeler H. Peckham, and other prominent men. Among members of the Legislature who have not taken up their position on the contest there is the greatest perplexity, as they scarcely know where to place themselves, but the lines will be distinctly drawn to-morrow on the adoption of the resolution in the Assembly for the appointment of a committee of investigation. This will be the test question, so far as it goes, but it will have no effect whatever in determining the question as to the ultimate results of the Governor's assault on the Ring.

THE TWO SETS OF RESOLUTIONS.

On the part of the Governor's friends it is generally believed that Faulkner's resolution contemplated the appointment of the committee by the Speaker, and so it was generally understood. As to Mr. Davis' resolution, naming the committee, it is of little real consequence to him or to the Governor whether that is adopted or not. It was drawn so as to make the Ring show its hand, as the Governor intended that the first movement for a committee should be from that side, so as to see what they can do. When they did finally make their move, Davis offered his substitute.

THE GOVERNOR'S PLAN.

It is the Governor's intention to-morrow to offer no strenuous opposition, through his friends, to the adoption of the Faulkner resolution in its originally-intended shape, giving the Speaker the power to appoint the committee. But just as soon as it becomes evident that the resolution will be adopted, notice will be given that the Governor will also pursue his own methods of inquiry into the frauds, and of publicly exposing them; and if the Legislature is ready to stand by the results of the whitewashing inquiry and report from a packed committee, the Governor will not object to it. They can make their own record on it. He will make his, and be answerable to the people for it.

THE PUBLIC INSPECTOR BILL.

It was with this view that the bill for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works was introduced by Mr. Daly to-day, and power thereby conferred on such Inspector to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses under oath, and to make the giving false testimony on such examinations perjury. This bill will be pushed with all possible dispatch in both houses, and there is no doubt whatever that its passage is assured. Every vote against it will put the voter on the record as opposed to the Governor's scheme to make fraud a crime, and dangerous to the perpetrator.

THE GOVERNOR'S INTENTIONS IF THE BILL IS DEFEATED.

If, however, it should be defeated, the Governor will not be pressed aside from his purpose, but will of his own volition go through all the records of the department, and make the same severe examinations as he did in the Broadway Bank in the Tammany Ring exposure, and he will make the results of his inquiry equally public. He has become convinced that the canal system reeks with rottenness, and he means to carry out to the end the work he has begun in relation to it.

THE RING BEGINNING TO PLAY A HAZARDOUS GAME.

It is stated on good authority that the ring has already begun to use money here to buy its way out of its present difficulties, and it is quite likely that before many days an exposure of this kind will be made. Names of parties offering or promising bribes have already been used, and if there is found to be reasonable ground for examination into the facts the inquiry will be promptly set on foot and the guilty parties held to the full accountability. There is every reason to believe that the struggle has become too warm for some of the members of the Legislature, who were to-day inclined to take sides with the Ring, but to-night many of them show signs of joining with the Governor's friends to-morrow.

MR. FAULKNER EXPLAINS HIS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Faulkner, the mover of what has been generally looked on as the Ring resolution, stated to me to-night that he had been wholly misunderstood concerning that, and as he understood and read the resolution it means that the House should appoint the committee. That, he says, was his intention, and he will rise in his seat to-morrow and state that he so understood it to be constructed.

PROBABLE MOVES IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY ON THIS MATTER.

Among the Governor's friends it is believed that the resolution was drawn in its present form so that by a quick manœuvre on the part of the Ring parliamentarians, the Speaker should, after the resolution was adopted, have the naming of the committee. When Faulkner rises to explain it is quite likely that he will be asked to accept an amendment making the terms of his resolution unmistakably clear, so that it shall provide for the appointment of the committee by the House. He has the right to accept such arrangement at any time before the adoption of the resolution. As the Speaker in the debate on the floor to-day said, be respected and approved of every gentleman named in Davis' resolution, there is also some interest felt as to whether he will or will not accept the opportunity to clear himself of all suspicion by naming these very men in case a resolution should pass giving him the power of appointing.

ONE OF THE LATEST CONTRACTS UNEARTHED.

Among the interesting contracts unearthed to-day was one awarded Oct. 21, 1874, to Horace Candee for the construction of a slope wall on Jordan Level, near Syracuse. The engineer's original estimate for the work was $113,000. Candee's proposal amounted to only $52,160, or less than one-half. The quantities and prices in his proposal were as follows: Seventy thousand cubic yards of earth excavation at fifty cents per yard; 8,000 yards of rock excavation, at one cent per yard; 16,000 yards of "lining" at two cents per yard; 26,400 yards of slope wall at thirty cents per yard; 400,000 yards of stone, gravel, and brush at $1 80 per yard; 400,000 feet of hemlock at $2 per 1,000 feet; 160,000 of hard wood at $3, and 10,000 pounds of spikes and nails at one cent per pound. A fair price for all these articles would be as follows: For earth excavation, twenty-five cents a yard; for rock excavation, $1 per yard; for "lining," fifty cents; for slope wall, $1 75; for stone, brush, and gravel, seventy-five cents; for hemlock, $15 per thousand; for hard wood, $40 per thousand, and for nails, five cents per pound. In making such a proposal the contractor evidently understood that the only quantities required of him would be the earth excavation at double what it was worth, and the 400,000 yards of stone, brush, and gravel at nearly two and a half times above its fair value. The other items would be unnecessary, as for example, there would be no rock to excavate in the work contracted for, and so with the remaining cheap quantities.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE CANAL RING —A LONG AND EARNEST DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY ON THE MESSAGE—THE RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED — SPEAKER M'GUIRE APPEARS AS THE CHAMPION OF THE CANAL MEN—MR. DAVIS, OF WASHINGTON, REPLIES TO HIM—THOROUGH DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION—THE DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED TO-DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24, 1875.

The discussion of the Governor's Message on the canal frauds was commenced in both houses to-day in Committee of the Whole. As I stated yesterday, the "Ring" party is trying to drown the voices of the Governor and his friends in the stentorous tones with which they have taken up the cry of "Down with fraud," and the unanimity with which they demand "investigation, no matter where it strikes nor who is hurt by it." When first the Governor's Message was sent to the Legislature they denounced him, declared that there was nothing new in his figures, and that it was stale clap-trap to further his political aspirations. Now they think "the frauds" charged had better be investigated, that these old figures must be explained by searching inquiry, and that prompt remedial measures be at once framed and applied to avert the recurrence of any similar arrays of figures with "nothing new in them." They say in one and the same breath these figures and facts are not wrong, nor do they conceal any wrong; but in the name of the people let us legislate against any more of the same sort. There is some reason to believe that the Canal Ring in this State has virtually ceased to exist since last Friday. The Governor opened the warfare on them in such a way that they became demoralized from the outset, and they are now skulking about and hiding, and swearing they "never belonged to any ring or anything." Of course there are a few men whose interest in this system of fraud and extravagance is too well known for them to seek any such refuge. These have to stand up and take the brunt of the attack, aided by a few men whose support they have gained for purposes of debate on the floor. But it will be one of the indisputable facts that the ring will not be very largely represented in the discussions. The Democratic majority in the House and the Democratic minority of the Senate do not boast many good speakers, and it so happens that the two readiest debaters—Assemblyman Davis and Senator Jacobs—are on the Governor's side. But the chances are that what the ring lacks in ability and right in this struggle they will make up by audacity and uproar. It is daily becoming more and more apparent that the ring means to rely all the way through on the fact—as it seems to be a fact—that all the frauds and extravagant expenditures charged were carried on under authority or under color of law. This will be the tone of their arguments on the floor of both houses, of their assertions before the investigating committees, and of their defense in courts of law, should any of them be arraigned for civil or criminal prosecution under the Public Remedy laws.

TONE OF THE DEBATES TO-DAY.

The debate in the Senate did not take a very wide range, and was carried on so far as it progressed by Senator Jacobs, who, so to speak, made the opening, and stated the case for the people under the indictment implied by the Governor's Message. In the Assembly the latitude of debate was great, and at last passed beyond the parliamentary bounds when Davis, in replying to some allusions by Speaker McGuire, characterized him as making "mean, low insinuations." Ex-Lieut. Gov. Alvord was noticeably prompt in calling the gentleman to order. I understand that he will to-morrow make the principal reply to Mr. Davis, and will at some length explain the system of letting, extending, and carrying on contracts, and the laxity of the laws under which the contracts have been made.

THE DISCUSSION OPENED.

After the disposal of some ordinary business in the House, the Speaker announced as the special order for consideration the Governor's Message.

Mr. Faulkner, of Livingston, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole, to whom is referred the Message of his Excellency the Governor in relation to canals, recommend the House to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That there be appointed a joint committee of three in the Senate and five in the House (the committee on the part of the House to be appointed by the House) to investigate and examine into the question of fraud or collusion between the State officers and the contractors in reference to the letting or prosecution of any contract for work upon the canals, now in force or finished, and that said committee be empowered to employ counsel and a stenographer, and also have power to send for persons and papers, and that said committee be at liberty to report partially at any time, but shall be required to report in full within thirty days.

Mr. Davis, of Washington, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That a select committee of five members of this House, viz: Messrs. Sherman, T. C. Campbell, Daly, W. Miller, and Barrow, be appointed to investigate the matters embraced in the special Message of the Governor on the subject of the canals; that such committee have authority to send for persons and papers; that they have power to take testimony, and that they report the testimony they shall take, together with such recommendations in respect to the same as they shall deem warranted by the facts, to the Legislature during the first week of its next annual session; and that they also furnish to the Attorney General a copy of such testimony in order that he may commence and conduct a prosecution in case it shall appear that the State has been defrauded by any contractor or public officer.

Resolved, That the Senate Committee be authorized to employ a clerk and stenographer, and to conduct such investigation during the recess of the Legislature.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, thought the appointment of a committee was the prerogative of the Speaker, and, as one whose name was mentioned, he hoped the matter would be left with the Speaker.

The Speaker stated that the question was simply on the reference of the resolution.

Mr. Davis said the Speaker had stated that he wanted to have nothing to do with the matter. He wanted a committee appointed by the House which would bring out all the facts. He meant no discourtesy to the Speaker, but he understood that it was his wish that the House should appoint the committee. He had full faith in the House in this matter, and he believed it would take such action as the importance of the question demanded.

Mr. T. C. Campbell said as long as the Chair had not openly expressed a wish in this matter he should be opposed to taking from him the appointment of a committee, and he should refuse the use of his name on this committee.

Mr. Alvord desired to say that he believed that justice to the officers of the State and to the contractors demanded a speedy investigation. The interests of the canals demand that the question should be met now and here by a speedy investigation, and whoever may be shown to be connected with fraud, no matter how high he might stand, should be effectually branded and punished.

The resolutions were then, by vote of the House, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. T. J. Campbell in the chair, on the Message and two resolutions.

Mr. McGuire, of Chemung, rose to speak to the motion, and said it certainly was a matter of grave concern that the Governor of this State should feel it necessary to promulgate this Message, which, if his showing of circumstances and figures was correct, seemed to demonstrate that the canals of the State, instead of being a source of profit to the people, had been made the vehicle of fraud and public extravagance. In this Message canal contractors had been charged with intrenching themselves in their corrupt stronghold, so that they have been able to control the politics and course of administration of certain departments of the public service. It would not do for parties who hold the peculiar position of spokesmen of the Governor to say now that they do not want investigation. It will not do for the Governor himself, after making these grave charges, to say that he does not desire investigation. It was the duty of this House, and of every member of it, of whatever party, to demand a thorough, searching investigation, not in the interest of any party, nor of any clique, nor of any man, but a thorough inquiry to clear up the charges now pending. He was surprised this morning, on coming into this House, to hear that parties did not want investigation. He did not believe that the Governor of this State would make these charges, and then say to his particular supporters on this floor that he did not want investigation. He did not want the people of the State to believe this of their Governor, and, not speaking with any authority, he could not and did not believe it himself. So far as remedial measures were concerned, he would himself go as far as any other living man in the passage of laws which should give the people redress in such matters. He wanted an inquiry, so that it might be shown whether, as it might appear from the Message, the contractors had drawn the money from the public Treasury wrongfully and by fraud—whether, when they contracted for work to the extent of $74,000 and received $228,000 for it, the difference was paid to the contractor without his having performed any work therefor. This should be shown, as the impression prevailed that this was the case, and this was the effect of the Governor's Message in many quarters. He urged the committee to recommend such action as will ascertain by competent proof whether these moneys have been stolen, whether, in fact, the difference between amounts of these contracts and the amounts actually paid had been stolen. If it is a libel, the people should know it, and if a wholesale robbery has been perpetrated the people should also know it. If these amounts have been stolen, the State officers must have been parties to the theft, and they should be punished, but if work has actually been performed for the full amount of the moneys paid, that fact should be made to appear. In regard to the appointment of a committee, he went on to state that a private conversation had taken place last night, which had been repeated. Of the propriety of repeating that conversation he was in doubt. In a subsequent private caucus at the Governor's house last night that conversation had been repeated, and it had been decided that the Speaker did not wish to appoint the committee, and if he did appoint it it would be in the interest of the Canal Ring. He said he was never interested in a canal contract in any way. He never had any friend bid on one for him, nor never had a dummy bid on such contracts. He could say that he had nothing whatever to do with them. He knew his action in appointing a committee would be criticized, especially by certain newspapers.

At this stage the Speaker digressed from the subject of his remarks to a personal statement and explanation concerning the course of a New-York newspaper, which he said had maliciously, and under the promptings of interested parties, falsified statements in regard to his action as presiding officer of this House on Friday last, when the Message was first submitted. In conclusion he stated the facts in regard to his action, claiming that he was only carrying out two standing rules of the House, and asked the protection which he felt the House should extend to him as long as it desired him to act as its officer and enforce the laws it had adopted for the governance of its proceedings.

Resuming his remarks, he said there was still another way in which an attempt was being made to degrade him in his official position. There was here a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee of five members who are named in it. He had the greatest respect for the gentlemen named in Mr. Davis' resolution, but they were not appointed by the House, but by one or two men, who had got into a corner and picked out their men. If the House thought it could appoint a better committee than he could he trusted it would appoint one. All he asked was that it would not be done out of spite, or with a purpose to insult him. He trusted, in any event, that such action would be taken as would effectually silence all clamor and relieve the people of their burden of taxation. That was all there was for the committee to do. The House should act without feeling in this matter. The Message is a mere indictment, and the indictment should be examined as all indictments are examined. The discussion of the merits of the Message he would leave to others than himself.

The proposed resolutions were then read.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, said that the City was greatly interested in the subject of the canals, for it paid a large share of the taxes for their maintenance. Public interest was at present thoroughly aroused. The more he perused this Message, the more he became convinced of the necessity of prompt remedial action by this Legislature. It was a terrible arraignment proceeding from the Governor of this great State, and it was calculated, unless the people showed their resentment of it, to shake public confidence outside of the State in the honesty of the discharge of its obligations. He could only account for the truth of such an array of figures on the ground of total political depravity. This party or clique or body under whose manipulation these wrongs had been planned, and were eventually consummated, had preserved their position for twenty-five years, but it remained for a Democratic Governor to grapple with this monster of fraud and public corruption, and he believed that the public confidence would be reposed in that body political or non-political which lent its aid in the protection of the public against such wrongs.

Mr. Seward said this enormous array of frauds was worthy of all the attention which it now seemed was about to be paid to it. These frauds he believed were the growth of years, and were attributable to both political parties; neither was wholly irresponsible, and neither was wholly blameable for them. He had under consideration the proposal of a remedial measure by the adoption of an amendment to article 5 of the Constitution. Such an amendment now would not be out of place. It could be adopted now and ratified next year. But a year was too long to wait, and he thought that immediate legislation might be resorted to to check current frauds or the opportunities for fraud. The remedial measures suggested by the Governor appeared to be well considered and timely. The question was too broad to be treated from any party standpoint. It was here shown by this official communication from the Executive that enough money had been diverted from the public Treasury to improper uses to have paid for all the repairs on the canals, ordinary and extraordinary, and it was earnestly to be hoped that no party or personal motives would be allowed to interpose in this matter between the duty of this body and the people.

Mr. Davis, of Washington, said he was delighted to perceive that all were apparently united on this subject. He did not expect such unanimity on this question. Every member, apparently, is in favor of an immediate and rigid investigation of these frauds. The action of the Governor is novel. He asks this Legislature to provide an immediate remedy for the state of facts which he presents. His statement carries conviction upon its face, and shows that these men have been in an immense combination to plunder the people. To get at these facts he has examined about 100 contracts and gives the figures in detail. The Speaker's insinuations that there is nothing wrong in these contracts may be correct, but if he would examine the law he would find that it is made the duty of the Division Engineers to examine and estimate regarding the work to be done, and to fix the prices and quantities. It is not designed that these quantities and prices shall be increased after the contract is awarded. It is not possible that the Engineer could not know, when the quantity-sheet is first made, what the exact figures would be, and there can be no excuse for the increase which the figures exhibit. Mr. Davis cited some of the figures presented by the Governor to show that unmistakable fraud had been committed. Prices were charged in numerous instances at double, and sometimes four times, what they should have been charged, and in these hard times, especially, the work under many of the items could be done at one-half or less what these contractors received for it. He knew that a law had been passed allowing the Commissioners to change the character of work, but no authority was thereby given to change prices to rates far above an honest standard. He asked that the Legislature should take cognizance of the outrageous irregularities to which the Governor has called attention. There was an item, for instance, in the case of a West Troy contract, in which the price for fifty yards of vertical wall was given at sixty cents. The vertical wall was increased to cover 2,500 yards, and the price increased to $6 per yard. Other instances were equally glaring. The figures are before the House, and the information is full and explicit. The statutes in regard to these contracts showed fraud on their face. The engineer and the contractors knew, when the contracts were made, that the figures given could not be followed; that the work described was not the work to be done; that the prices named did not represent the true prices, and that the quantities and materials were not what were needed or required to complete the work. They both knew the quantities and materials would be greatly increased on some items, while none at all would be needed on others. Again, it is notorious that the work performed was not what the contracts called for, either in measurement or quality. Vertical walls are built to-day which are utter frauds: a straight face is made, but behind that thin face the space is filled with small stones and rubbish. The frauds are patent to all who examine either the figures or the work. With regard to the remarks of the gentleman from Chemung, he would say that he [Davis] also had never been directly or indirectly interested in any contracts. He should not however undertake to reply to his mean, low, insinuations—

Mr. Alvord—I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman. The gentleman's language is unparliamentary.

Mr. Davis—I will endeavor to confine myself to the rules.

Mr. McGuire—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question.

Mr. Davis—Certainly.

Mr. McGuire—Does the coat I was making fit the gentleman?

Mr. Davis—Not at all—not at all.

Mr. McGuire—Then I submit that his remarks are wholly uncalled for—I used no names.

Mr. Davis—This is the fourth time the gentleman from Chemung has descended from the Speaker's chair not only to assail but to insult members.

Mr. Alvord—I insist on my point of order, Mr. Chairman, and ask that the language of the gentleman be taken down.

Chairman—The gentleman's point of order is well taken, and the Chair would suggest to the gentleman from Washington to avoid personalities.

Mr. Davis—I will endeavor to confine myself to the question and avoid all personal matters, but I deem myself entitled to some protection. The gentleman does not own and has not had any interest in contracts. I have not been and am not directly or indirectly interested in any such contracts. But I stand in a different position from the gentleman from Chemung. I am speaking here as the representative of a large commercial interest. Myself and my firm have shipped over 2,000,000 tons of freight over the canals, paying therefor tolls to the amount of $30,000 a year into the State Treasury. We are trying to reduce the toll sheets on those canals, and to augment the commercial wealth and interests of the State. There are many good contractors in this State who will tell you that of all the appropriations of money made for the canals, not over 33⅓ per cent. goes on to the canals for the purposes for which it is paid. This being the case, it was time for us to look where we were—to take soundings, and see where this state of things would carry us. This state of affairs had been going on since 1846, and now our Governor was making a popular record on this subject, and the gentlemen of this House might as well recognize the fact that the people were with him in this movement, and that they looked for the prompt enactment of the remedial measures which he had proposed.

Mr. Dessar, of New-York, next spoke generally on the subject, applauding the Governor's action, and urging the prompt punishment of the frauds charged and the suppression of the means by which they were consummated.

Mr. T. C. Campbell, as a representative of New-York, deemed that he, as well as his constituents, had a deep interest in this matter. The canal system of the State is of the greatest importance to the City of New-York, and he would make no apology for a few remarks on the subject. On general principles he was opposed to the Government conducting business which should be conducted by private parties. It is perhaps too late now to change this, and now we must do what we can to make the best of the situation. It was evident to him that something was rotten in Denmark as regards these canals, and he was in favor of probing the matter to the bottom. He called attention especially to the fact that there was too much divided responsibility on the canals. It is impossible, seemingly, to ascertain who steals the people's money. One lays it to another all round the circle of officials, and the man who does the stealing cannot be found. He had no doubt there was something wrong, and it was eminently desirable to get at the responsibility for the wrong. If there were but one or two cases of unbalanced bids and raised quantities, we might say that a mistake had been committed, but when it occurred so often and so universally in these contracts, we must conclude that there has been some damnable stealing. These things are not coincidences or accidents. It occurs too constantly, which is really the strongest circumstantial evidence of the existence of fraud. An instance in his own recollection, which had not been mentioned by the Governor, served to illustrate this subject. On a certain day in 1856 a number of gentlemen assembled at the Stanwix Hall, in this city, to witness the opening of bids. To accommodate some of the party, the hour of opening the bids was postponed until 4 o'clock. In the meantime a meeting of the contestants was held in the Stanwix parlor, and the different sections were auctioned off and divided up to those who would bid the highest for them, and the Canal Board awarded the bids precisely in accordance with the result of the sale. He thought much fraud would be prevented were contracts let in gross instead of in detail, and he did not think any good reason could be advanced against the adoption of such a plan. That was the way many important contracts in New-York had been let, and he thought such a mode would work well on the canals. We want, also, a concentration of responsibility. The State Engineer should be responsible for the subordinate and division engineers, and so in all other departments. He was strongly in favor of the Governor's suggestion to create an Inspector of Public Works, who shall have control over the entire work on the canals. The canals are a State work, and should not be intrusted to local authorities. The government of the work should be centralized. He contended further that if our Government would ever be wrecked it would be on the rock of official corruption. We are hanging by a thread to-day. The air is black with corruption, and the people are angrily in earnest in regard to it. The voice of the people should be the voice of the politician in this matter. It is for us to provide proper legislation to redress the wrongs of the people, and he trusted that the Legislature would not be recreant to its duty by disregarding the injunctions of the Governor.

Mr. Alvord got the floor, and stated that if this matter was continued he should probably occupy the time much beyond the hour of adjournment. He would therefore give way to a motion to report progress, with the understanding that the Message be made a special order for to-morrow morning.

Progress was then reported, and the Message was made a special order for to-morrow immediately after the reading of the journal, and the House adjourned.

THE MESSAGE IN THE SENATE—SENATOR JACOBS' SPEECH—NO ONE ELSE SPEAKS —A WARM DEBATE LOOKED FOR TO-DAY.

Not since the Bryant reception has there been such a crowd in the Senate Chamber as there was this morning. Every extra seat which had been provided, both outside and inside the bar, was crowded, and among the audience were many ladies. The attraction, of course, was the expected debate on the Governor's Canal Message, which had been made the special order of the day immediately after the reading of the journal. But, first, by a special vote, a tedious three-quarters of an hour was spent in some unimportant business, and then a look of expectation settled upon audience and Senators alike. Mr. Jacobs, who was universally expected to open the discussion, was not in his seat when the subject was declared in order, but he arrived in a few moments, and immediately began his speech in his characteristic way, with his eyes half closed and his hands in his pockets.

He opened his remarks by giving fair notice that any who expected a personal treatment of the subject from him would be disappointed, and then continued by showing the great importance of the canals to the lower sections of the State, to the great seaports of which wise legislation could bring over this great water highway an almost limitless commerce. Hence it was that this question was treated by his people in a broad way, and when money was asked for, their pockets were opened liberally, all that was asked in return being that the Treasury should be protected, and that the money should be used upon the canals, and not in the interest of any clique. Eleven million dollars of the fifteen millions which had been raised for the canals was contributed, he said, by the lower counties. That is, two-thirds of all the money spent on the canals came from the lower sections of the State. The City of New-York contributes a million dollars every year to the maintenance of the canals, and his own city raised a quarter of a million annually for the same purpose. A local appropriation of $20,000 raised a great hue and cry, but the many times larger canal tax is paid without a murmur, yet one-half of it is stolen. And why was this allowed? It was because the people did not understand the question. He had been surprised to learn, and he doubted whether anybody beside the Chairman of the Canal Committee (Senator Cole) knew, that $15,000,000 had been raised and spent upon the canals over and above the revenue derived from them. Where had the money gone? Did the Message of the Governor give any answer to the question? If it did, then the newspapers had made a mistake, and the people about the corridors of the hotel had made a mistake, in naming as the culprits any individuals, or the "Canal Ring," because behind them were the responsible officers of the State who had been elected by the people, or nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature, high officers of the State, who not only have connived at the frauds but must be actively involved in them. In 1868 he had been concerned in the trial of Canal Commissioner Dorn, and upon the trial a state of facts had been shown which in his opinion fully warranted an adverse judgment, and yet the result had been almost unanimous acquittal. And the next year the Legislature had passed laws giving these men additional powers. He was very far from wishing to escape his share of the blame; he had voted for some of these very measures, and one of them was a most infamous job. It had begun by a most innocent appearing appropriation of $5,000 for making some needful repairs. The next year it was said that the work was fairly begun, and only $170,000 more would be needed. The next year another $120,000 was again appropriated, and it now appears that the work is not done yet, and can not be finished for less than $2,000,000, all of which expense grew out of a simple appropriation of $5,000. That fact demonstrated that the system was wrong, for any system under which such a fraud could be perpetrated without one of the 160 members of the Legislature being able to see where the fraud was, must be rotten. Therefore he gave his Excellency credit for calling the attention of the Legislature to wrongs which have been so shamefully perpetrated. He thought it was wrong to steal too much; it was not the square thing. He had no objection to allowing ten or twenty per cent. above the real cost of any public work, but 250 per cent. was too much, and the people had risen to protest against it. If he was asked who was responsible for the wrongs, he would say in some degree the individuals who had been named. But, first of all, the Legislature was to blame. In 1873 the index alone to canal legislation occupied a page and a half. And next to the Legislature the State officers were to blame. Senator Jacobs then gave an extended account of the methods under which money was extracted from the Treasury by means of the now pretty well understood "unbalanced" bids. Upon this point nothing was said which has not been essentially before the public for a week, and the only names that were mentioned by the Speaker were O. Bascomb and John D. Fay, who were Canal Commissioners when one of the contracts commented upon by him was made. The principal point made by the Senator in his criticism of these contracts was that the skill of engineers and contractors was now such that the enormously erroneous estimates which rendered the stealing possible, were in themselves frauds or abundantly sufficient evidences of fraud. As an example of good work he instanced the Fourth avenue improvement in New-York City, a gigantic work which would cost $7,000,000 or $8,000,000, and yet the estimates had come within $50,000 of the real cost. But the canal engineers could not correctly estimate a thousand yards of dirt. The division engineers and resident engineers were parties in the infamous business; they were clearly guilty, and every officer whose name was signed to such contracts should be impeached. Mr. Jacobs then closed by an eloquent allusion to the importance and usefulness of the canals to the State, and by disclaiming that his course was actuated by any personal motives.

Senator Jacobs, having finished, sat down, and there was total silence for several moments; then followed a period of an almost embarrassing expectation. No one seemed to know just what would be the next move, and finally the most unexpected thing of all happened—Senator Fox rose, quietly remarked that no one else seemed to have anything to say, and ended by moving that progress be reported upon the Message. The motion being undebatable the question was immediately put by the President, and though there was a scarcely audible affirmative vote there was no negative one, and the motion was accordingly declared carried. Subsequently, upon motion of Senator Laning, the message was again made the special order for to-morrow morning.

Senator Jacobs' speech did not induce Jarvis Lord, the head-centre and a man whose words upon this subject have all the weight of an expert upon the witness stand, to open his mouth. But that result may be reached to-morrow, when it is also expected that Senator Laning will speak, indeed, perhaps, it is not too much to say that the scene which was expected to-day in the Senate, and was fairly witnessed in the Assembly this morning, may be looked for in the upper house to-morrow.

AN INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

BILL INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY TO CREATE THE OFFICE OF AN INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, AS SUGGESTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—Mr. Daly introduced in the Assembly the following bill, as embracing one of the suggestions of the Governor in his Message:

An act creating the office of Inspector of Public Works, providing for his appointment and compensation.

SECTION 1. There shall be an officer known as Inspector of Public Works, who shall be appointed, and may be removed by the Governor at pleasure. Unless he is sooner removed he shall hold his office during the term of the Governor by whom he is appointed.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of such officer to inspect all works carried on by or on account of the State, or in which the State shall be interested, and to perform all special duties in respect thereto which shall be imposed on him by the Governor.

SEC. 3. Such officer shall have power to inspect all such works, and to examine any book account, or paper relating thereto in the custody of any public officer or board; to take testimony and administer oaths, and any willful false swearing before such officer is hereby declared perjury.

SEC. 4. Such officer may require the attendance of any witness before him whenever in his opinion the interest of the State may require, and for that purpose he may issue subpœnas, to be signed by him, which shall be served by any Sheriff or Constable by said officer thereunto required; any person duly subpœnaed who shall refuse to attend before such officer and shall willfully neglect to obey such subpœnas shall forfeit to the people of this State the sum of $250, and shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. Such officer shall receive an annual compensation of $5,000, payable in monthly installments out of the State Treasury. He shall also be entitled to be paid his reasonable expenses, actually incurred, for clerk hire, compensation of experts, and other incidental matters in the discharge of his duties, which shall be verified by his oath and audited by the Controller, the objects and amounts being subject to the approval in writing of the Governor and Controller.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

HOW MONEY IS MADE ON CANAL CONTRACTS.

WHEN THE WORST OF THE FRAUDS WERE PERPETRATED—THE SYSTEM OF "UNBALANCED BIDS"—WAY IN WHICH THE HONEST AND THE DISHONEST CONTRACTOR PUT IN THEIR BIDS—THE CHANGES AFTER THE CONTRACT IS GIVEN, AND THEIR EFFECT—SOME SPECIMEN BRICKS—CONTRACTS SWELLED TO FIVE TIMES THEIR ORIGINAL AMOUNTS—THE LUCKY INDIVIDUALS WHO HELD THEM.

The names of the individual members of the Canal Ring, as well as the nature of the contracts by which they have profited so largely at the expense of the tax-payers, are rapidly coming to light. Among the papers submitted with Gov. Tilden's message are several which contain a full exposure of the means whereby the "Ring" has been enabled to really violate the law while outwardly conforming to it. By a reference to the dates of the various contracts it will be seen that a large majority of them were entered into under the administration of the Democratic Canal Board of 1868-72. In fact, much the larger portion of the peculations referred to by the Governor occurred during the four years, 1868, '69, 70, and '71, during which the Tammany Ring was in power, both in this City and the State. Each Winter the representatives of both met at Albany, and arranged their campaign for the coming season, Tammany cheerfully grinding all the axes of the rural Democracy and the Canal Ring, in return for the support which the latter afforded to Tweed's measures for more effectually robbing this Metropolis. Thus the two Rings played into each other's hand, without let or hindrance from the Democratic Governor, John T. Hoffman. When the Republicans came into power in 1873 the Ring, as the records of the department show, received a decided check, but the remnants of the old system still continue; and since the election of a Democratic Canal Board in the Fall of the same year, the old-time raids on the Treasury have been renewed whenever an opportunity afforded.

"UNBALANCED BIDS"—HOW THEY ARE WORKED.

The chief instrument in the hands of the parties to all the fraudulent contracts appears to have been the system of "unbalanced bids," referred to at length in the Governor's Message. The subordinate engineer, who makes out the specifications, advertises for proposals for a certain quantity of masonry, a certain quantity of lumber, and a specified number of yards of earth excavation. Sometimes the specifications themselves are fraudulent, but even when honest the ways of evading them are numerous enough. Supposing the latter to be the case, the contractor proceeds to submit a bid, in which the items are so cunningly arranged that while the total is far below the actual cost of the work, the item or items out of which he proposes to make his stake, are priced at about double the market rate. It 1,000 cubic yards of masonry have been called for, and the market price per yard is $4, the contractor offers to furnish it for $1. One hundred thousand feet of hemlock lumber, costing in the open market $12 per thousand, he will deliver to the State for $3, and in return he only asks that for the 10,000 yards of earth excavation named in the proposals he be allowed thirty-five cents instead of twenty, which is what the work is really worth. His bid, compared with that of the honest contractor, thus stands as follows:

A's Bid, at His Own Rates.

For 1,000 yards masonry, at 10 cents per yard	$100
For 100,000 feet lumber, at $1 per M	100
For 10,000 yards earth excavation at 35 cents	3,500
Total	$3,700

B's Bid, at Market Rates.

For 1,000 yards of masonry, at $4	$4,000
For 100,000 feet lumber, at $12 per M	1,200
For 10,000 yards earth excavation, at 20 cents	2,000
Total	$7,200

Of course the Canal Commissioner, if he cares only for complying with the letter of the law, selects the dishonest bid. To all appearances A is the "lowest bidder" required by the Constitution, and therefore the contract goes to him. But before work is commenced, the engineer's plans have undergone a sudden change. The masonry and timber required are reduced to a mere nothing, while the earth excavation is swelled to ten times its former proportions. The amount which A finally pockets foots up something as follows:

For 10 yards masonry at 10 cents	$1
For 1,000 feet lumber at $1	1
For 100,000 yards earth excavation at 35 cents	$35,000
Total	$35,002

Or a little over 900 per cent. more than he originally contracted. It is by this system of "unbalanced bids" that the heaviest hauls are made by the ring.

A SPECIMEN BRICK—MR. DENISON'S CONTRACT.

This is especially noticeable in the case of Henry D. Denison, who was awarded the contract for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, from Port Schuyler to the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct. The contract was awarded in 1869, and by its terms the work called for was to be completed in 1870. Mr. Denison contracted for 40,000 yards of earth excavation at twenty-five cents per yard, and has already excavated over 109,000 yards. One thousand yards of rock excavation was called for in the contract, and the amount already taken out is over 45,000 yards. At $2 per yard, the very liberal price allowed him, Mr. Deni-

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LAW REPORTS.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS TO THE USE OF THE PUBLIC STREETS.

THE LAW AS APPLICABLE TO DRIVERS AND OWNERS OF HORSES—CHARGE OF JUDGE FREEDMAN—THE JURY LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT.

The case of S. A. and E. Odell to recover from the City and from Mr. Donnelly, owner, and Mr. Williams, contractor, for the erection of a building on Fifty-second street, $2,500 for injuries to horses and carriage by the horses running against some large flag-stones allowed to remain on the public street, which has been for several days on trial before Judge Freedman and a jury, in the Superior Court, and reported in THE TIMES, was submitted to the jury yesterday. In submitting the case for their consideration, and in addition to the points of law laid down by the court in the same case on the previous day, and published in THE TIMES, Judge Freedman charged the jury on the interesting points involved in the litigation as follows:

This case, involving as it does the right of our citizens to the use of the public streets, the liability of the Corporation for neglect of duty to keep the streets free and open, and the liability of owners and contractors for obstructing the streets with building materials, presents questions of more than ordinary importance, and consequently deserves your most careful attention. The streets and sidewalks of the City of New-York are for the benefit of all conditions of people, and all have the right, in using them, to assume that they are in good condition, and to regulate their conduct upon that assumption. A person may walk or drive in the darkness of the night, as well as in the day-time, relying upon the belief that the streets or the walks are in a safe condition. He walks or drives by a faith justified by law, and if his faith is unfounded and he suffers an injury, without fault on his part, the party in fault must respond in damages. Each is, however, bound to know that prudence and care are in turn required of him, and, that, if he fails in this respect, any injury he may suffer is without redress. From this proposition it follows as a logical sequence that a person has a right to drive through said streets with whatever horse he may possess, be the same kind and gentle, or high-spirited, old or young, provided the horse is broken to wagon and the driver uses the same care and caution in harnessing, checking, hitching, and driving his horse that a careful and prudent driver would observe with the same animal. The most gentle horse is liable to become frightened by a cause wholly beyond the control or foresight of his driver, and therefore, when a horse does become unmanageable by fright, and runs through a public street in spite of the best exertions of his driver, and sustains injury by coming in contact with an obstruction in the public highway amounting to a nuisance, the bare fact that the horse was temporarily beyond the control of his driver is no bar to an action for the injury. In such a case the right to an unobstructed highway is of equal, if not greater, importance than in ordinary cases.

The question that invariably presents itself is: Was the driver free from blame on his part? The rule is that he must have been entirely free from fault, and that if he was guilty of any negligence, no matter in how slight a degree, which contributed to the injury, no recovery can be had. Upon this point you may consider the age and disposition of the horses, the use to which they had been put, their liability to start and run, the manner in which they were harnessed, checked, and hitched, the knowledge which the plaintiffs and their driver had concerning the same, and every other fact which is calculated to throw light upon this point. If, upon the whole case, you are of the opinion that the plaintiffs, with the knowledge they possessed of the habits of the said horses, omitted to do something in the harnessing, checking or hitching up of the said horses, which any other careful or prudent owner or driver would not have omitted, and that such omission contributed to the injury, all the defendants are entitled to a verdict. So, if you come to the conclusion that the horses, on approaching the flag-stone in question, were under the control of the driver, it was in evidence for the purpose of the charge to run against the flag-stone, and the plaintiffs cannot recover against any of the defendants. The driver was bound to use his eyes, so far as he had the opportunity, and to use his whole strength and best judgment in so guiding the horses as to clear the flag-stone, if possible. If he omitted to make use of his powers or faculties it was negligence on his part, and in judgment of law his negligence was the negligence of the plaintiffs. If the plaintiffs and their driver were wholly free from blame on their part, the question arises whether the injuries complained of were the result of an unavoidable accident, for which nobody is to blame, or whether the defendants, or any of them, were responsible for them, and this inquiry depends substantially upon the question as to whether the flag-stone, the presence of which caused the collision, was lawfully upon the street at the time of the collision, and in the manner in which it was found there at that time. Now I shall hold for the purpose of this case, that the owner or contractor of a building in process of erection on the line of a street in the City of New-York may lawfully unload and temporarily deposit in the street immediately fronting the building the materials required for the construction of such building, but such temporary use of the public street can only be justified by the necessities of the case. Whenever such use is extended or prolonged beyond this, the obstruction of the street becomes a nuisance, and whoever creates or maintains such nuisance becomes liable to any one who, without fault on his part, sustains an injury therefrom. You are, therefore, to look at the reasonable necessities attending the construction of the sidewalks for which this flagstone was intended; the length of time that this immense stone, about ten feet by eleven, had remained in the street prior to the accident, and the manner in which it was placed and kept there. If upon the whole evidence bearing upon this point, you should be satisfied that this stone, which occupied nearly to the centre of the carriage-way, was, on the day of the accident, in the locality and position in which it was found pursuant to a reasonable necessity, then it was lawfully there, and the injuries complained of were the result of an unavoidable accident, and in such case all the defendants are entitled to your verdict. If, on the other hand, you should find that the said stone, on the day in question, was not there pursuant to a reasonable necessity, it was an obstruction of a public street amounting to a nuisance, and in such case your duty to inquire into the liability of the several defendants commences. If it was such a nuisance, and the plaintiffs and their driver were free from fault, the contractor, Williams, is liable; in the first place, for having created and maintained such nuisance; for, according to his own showing, it was he who had placed the stone there, and who had control over it. The owner, the defendant Donnelly, may be held liable, provided you find that he aided or abetted or assisted in the creation or maintenance of this nuisance. But such fact must appear from evidence. The mere fact that the flagging was done by the defendant Williams under a contract with Donnelly, is not enough, nor can Donnelly be held upon mere proof that the work to it that time was done pursuant to contract. He must be connected with the creation or maintenance of the nuisance. Before the Corporation of the City of New-York can be held liable, the additional fact must appear that from the time the presence of the said flag-stone became a nuisance, as stated, to the day of injury, such length of time had elapsed as was sufficient to make the existence of the nuisance notorious, and to give full opportunity to the municipality, through its agents charged with that duty, to learn the existence of the nuisance. In such a case it was as much the neglect of the municipality not to have caused the abatement of the nuisance as though the street had fallen from repair by ordinary wear and tear or other natural cause. True, the corporation is not an insurer of all persons lawfully in and upon the streets against injury occasioned by street obstructions. But when such an obstruction has existed long enough, so that the corporation may be reasonably presumed to have become aware of the peril flowing from it, the notoriety of the existence of the nuisance comes in the place of express notice, and the corporation becomes liable for neglecting to remove the same. So an application to the corporation, no matter by whom made, for leave to incumber a street in front of certain premises, is evidence of notice of an intention to create an obstruction, and if leave be granted, that is evidence of notice, and imposes on the corporate authorities the duty of supervision. You will therefore have to scrutinize the evidence very carefully, and upon it it will be your duty to render a verdict in favor of all the defendants, or in favor of the plaintiff against some or all of the defendants according to the facts as you may find them. The burden of proof is upon the plaintiff, and before he can recover against any of the defendants, he must make out a case which is sustained by a preponderance of evidence. In case you find for the plaintiff upon the whole issue, whether your verdict be against all, or some, or only one of the defendants, it will be your duty to assess the damages which the plaintiffs have sustained by reason of the injuries complained of. The nature and extent of the injury to horses, coach, and harness appear in evidence, and upon such evidence you will award to the plaintiff such damages, within the range of the testimony given upon this point, as will compensate him for the injuries sustained. They must be strictly compensatory, for in no aspect of the case are you authorized to add damages by way of punishment.

At the hour for adjourning the court the jury had been three hours deliberating, without any immediate prospect of an agreement, and the Judge directed that they should be locked up for the night, unless they should sooner announce to the officer in charge that they had agreed upon a verdict. In that event, they were instructed to seal up their verdict and leave it in charge of their foreman, to be handed to the court this morning.

CHRISTINE NEILSEN SENT TO STATE PRISON.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan called up Christine Neilsen, a Danish seamstress, living at No. 48 Charlton street, charged with grand larceny. On the 5th of October Christine stole from Mrs. Dr. Edward G. Bartlett, of No. 43 West Eleventh street, a lace shawl valued at $350, a silk dress valued at $150, and a velvet jacket worth $10, which property she took to Boston and pawned for $17. The prisoner pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sent to State Prison for two years. After the woman had been sentenced District Attorney Nolan remarked to Judge Sutherland that the prisoner's name was strikingly similar to that of the great prima donna, and that, by a singular coincidence, she was also a native of Denmark. "Yes," replied his Honor, facetiously, "both are natives of Denmark, and both have made their mark in this country."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

CLAIMS FOR LOBBY SERVICES NOT RECOVERABLE AT LAW—THE CASE OF BURKE VS. CHILD.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the United States Supreme Court on Monday an opinion was delivered, which was afterward withdrawn for perfection, in case No. 195, Burke vs. Child, appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The point decided is that claims for lobby services are not founded in good morals, and cannot be maintained in the courts. The action was by Child to recover against the Administrator of the late N. P. Trist for services rendered in procuring action by Congress for his relief in the matter of his claims for compensation for negotiating the Treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo. There was a recovery below, and the decree is here reversed on the ground stated. In the course of the opinion the court says that the agreement in the case was for the sale of the influence and exertions of the lobby agent to bring about the passage of a law for the payment of a private claim, without reference to its merits, by means which, if not corrupt, were illegitimate, and considered in connection with the pecuniary interest of the agent, contrary to the soundest principles of public policy. No one has a right, in such circumstances, to put himself in a position of temptation to do what is regarded as so pernicious in its character. The law forbids the inchoate step, and puts the seal of its reprobation upon the undertaking. If any one of the great corporations of the country were to hire adventurers who make market of themselves in this way, to procure the passage of a general law with a view to the promotion of their private interests, the moral sense of every right-minded man would instinctively denounce the employer and employed as steeped in corruption and the employment as infamous. If the instances were numerous, open, and tolerated, they would be regarded as measuring the decay of public morals and the degeneracy of the times. No prophetic spirit would be needed to foretell the consequences near at hand. The same thing in lesser legislation, if not so prolific of alarming evils, is not less vicious in itself, nor less to be condemned. The vital principle of both is the same. The evils of the latter are of sufficient magnitude to invite the most serious consideration.

For all services in such matters as are purely professional, such as drafting petitions, making arguments before committees, &c., an agreement is valid.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

AN ITALIAN BRIGAND HELD FOR EXTRADITION.

A LEAF FROM A SHAMEFUL HISTORY—A COLD-BLOODED MURDER FOR REVENGE—ONE OF THE BAND SECURED AFTER YEARS OF SEARCH.

On the night of Aug. 26, 1867, Giuseppe Avigliano and his brother in-law, Giuseppe Arteca, were watering Indian corn in a field belonging to the father of Avigliano, in the vicinity of San Simeone, near Naples. They were attacked by six brigands, who seized them and conveyed them to the woods of Mandrana, where five other brigands, who also had a prisoner, joined the party. The captives were led about several days through the woods and mountains, their wrists being so tightly bound as to burst their veins. Their captors, in the meantime, were carousing excessively. On Sept. 4 they liberated Arteca, on condition that he should pay them six hundred ducats for his freedom, which he failed to send them. He was charged at the time of his liberation to make known to the father of Avigliano that he must send them two thousand five hundred ducats for the ransom of his son, otherwise that they would kill him. Instead of acceding to the demands of the brigands, Avigliano's father obtained a force of soldiers and went in pursuit of the brigands. This so infuriated the outlaws that they murdered the son and buried him in the woods. The band was headed by Giuseppe Cinciarnao, who subsequently died, and the band dispersed. Angelo di Giacomo, one of the members, fled to this country, where he was apprehended through the agency of Mr. Coudert, counsel for the Italian Government. He was brought before Commissioner White in September last, under an extradition treaty in existence between Italy and the United States, but which had not been ratified at the time the crime was committed for which Giacomo's extradition was sought. On the ground that an extradition treaty was not retroactive unless so specified in the treaty, which was not the case in the present instance, the action of the commissioner was brought before Judge Blatchford for review, when the Judge held just the reverse of the position assumed by Giacomo's counsel, deciding that all extradition treaties were retroactive, unless it was otherwise provided by the express terms of such instruments, and he remanded Giacomo for examination. To-day Commissioner White held that the facts proved before him were sufficient to hold Giacomo for extradition, and he committed him to the custody of United States Marshal Fiske to await the issuance of the President's warrant. The main point of Giacomo's defence was that his arrest arose from a mistake as to identity, his name not being Giacomo, but Ciccariello, but he utterly failed to establish this claim.

AN EMPLOYMENT SWINDLER CONVICTED.

Jacob H. Stone, an accomplished employment swindler, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, charged with grand larceny. From the evidence produced by District Attorney Nolan, it appeared that on the 4th of March a German, named Harry Brown, read in the *Staats Zeitung* an advertisement offering good employment and easy work to any man furnishing $50 deposit, application to be made at No. 173 Bleecker street. Brown proceeded to the address indicated, and found Stone presiding over a furnished real estate office, which he had rented for a week. Brown inquired whether he would suit, and was answered in the affirmative by Stone, who volunteered to teach him anything of which he might be deficient. The victim thereupon went to his lodgings, at No. 41 Forsyth street, and procured from his landlord, a Mr. Miller, the $50 necessary to secure the employment offered by Stone. He handed over the money to Stone, receiving a promissory note at sixty days in acknowledgment, and was informed by his newly-found employer that his duties would be to collect rents and show parties vacant houses, the employment to commence next morning. On going to the Bleecker street office next morning, Stone set Brown to work building a fire, and went out to purchase matches, but forgot to return. Brown remained in the office waiting for Stone until 10 o'clock at night, but the latter failed to come back. Next morning Brown met the swindler in Bleecker street, and demanded his money. Stone evaded the matter, and tried to induce Brown to accompany him to his residence; but the suspicions of the latter having been aroused, he compelled Stone to go with him to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, and lodged a complaint. After evidence for the prosecution had closed, counsel for the prisoner asked that the case be taken from the jury on the ground that no larceny had been proved, the complainant having simply deposited his money with Stone as security for good behavior and honesty. Judge Sutherland denied the motion. The jury found the prisoner guilty of grand larceny, and he was remanded for sentence.

A DAUGHTER CONSPIRES TO ROB HER FATHER.

John Youngers, a truck driver, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, charged with forgery. The facts of the case, as developed by the evidence produced by District Attorney Nolan, are as follows: On the 16th of January Julia Bechtold, an interesting girl of seventeen, presented to the Secretary of the German Up-town Bank an order for $200, purporting to be signed by her father, George Bechtold, living at No. 314 East Sixty-sixth street. Julia, who had often before drawn money for her father, received the sum named in the order, and shortly afterward it was discovered that the document was a forgery. The girl was arrested on complaint of her father, and confessed that the forged order had been written by John Youngers, her lover, whom she charged with being the father of her child. She explained that Youngers had promised to marry her, if she should procure a certain amount of money, and had written out the forged order which he gave her to present at the bank. The girl was jointly indicted with Youngers for forgery, but in order to establish the case against the male prisoner, District Attorney Nolan entered a *nolle prosequi* in her case, and used her as State's evidence. The prisoner denied forging the order, but admitted having received and spent the money, which had been given him by Julia to commence house-keeping. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found the prisoner guilty. Judge Sutherland administered Youngers a scathing rebuke on his unmanly conduct toward a silly young girl and her old father, and sentenced him to four years and six months in State Prison. Julia was then discharged, and went home with her father.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 528.—*Bailey, Collector, vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—In this case judgment of $594,002 89 was obtained against Bailey, in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for the recovery of internal revenue taxes on the interest certificates issued by the New-York Central Railroad Company, in December, 1869, before its consolidation with the Hudson River Road. After these interest certificates were issued, in February and August, 1869, the company declared two dividends upon them, and returned and paid the tax on each of them; but no return was made of the certificates themselves, nor was any tax exacted thereon, nor any claim made that they were taxable, until some months after the consolidation of the two roads, when the assessment was made upon it as scrip dividend, and it was collected by distraint without notice. Upon the trial the court decided that the issuing of the interest certificates was not the declaration of a dividend scrip such as is taxable under section 122 of the Internal Revenue Act, having been issued payable at the option of the company, and being without any of the usual requisites of scrip dividends, and excluded testimony offered to show that they were subsequently merged in the capital stock of the present company, on the ground that it was immaterial what was done with them after their issue, holding that the question was whether by their character they were taxable when issued. The judgment was for the company, and these rulings are assigned as error in this court.

S. T. Fairchild and Senator Conkling for company; the Attorney General and Solicitor General for Bailey.

INCONSISTENT USES OF ROBINSON HALL.

SPIRITUALISM AND THE CAN-CAN—THE SPIRIT AND THE FLESH IN CONFLICT—THE SPIRIT TRIUMPHANT.

In the Marine Court, before Judge Joachimsen and a jury, was tried and concluded yesterday the suit of Emeline E. Robinson against John Brisco. It appeared on the trial that the plaintiff in the suit is the owner of "Robinson Hall," and defendant the representative Trustee of an organization known as "The Society of Progressive Spiritualism." This society leased from the plaintiff the use of the hall on Sundays for purposes of religious worship according to the theory of its members at an annual rent of $700. Subsequent to the time of making such lease, plaintiff leased the use of the hall during week-day evenings to parties who permitted Tony Pastor to introduce his can-can exhibitions therein. To this the Spiritualistic Society objected, claiming that the can-can exhibition was immoral, and that the hall was not only contaminated by its pretence, but the purity of the society was sullied by the placards which were placed at the door announcing the exhibition—in short, that in that form there was not and could be no affinity or association between the spirit and the flesh. Failing by repeated remonstrances, both to the owner of the hall and the Captain of the Precinct, to cause "the too solid flesh to melt" and disappear from their immediate presence, the spirits resolved to take flight, and did so. After surrendering the hall, the owner, insisting that the association of the spirit and the flesh was usual and necessary to properly organized society on this sublunary sphere, and that in this instance there was no just cause for the repulsion of the former from the latter, insisted upon holding the defendant, the most tangible representative of the spirits, responsible for the rent. To this the defendant demurred, and the suit for over $400, for the unexpired term of the lease, which was tried yesterday, was the result. The defendant, represented by ex-Judge Culver, of Brooklyn, contended that the society had rented the hall for legitimate purposes of public worship; that they had so rented it at a time when its condition, occupancy, and associations were favorable thereto; that they had a right to have it maintained in that condition; that the representations of the can-can subsequently permitted were immoral in their tendency, and the superabundance of flesh with which they are brought in contact was repulsive to the worshipers, a clog to their seraphic aspirations, and, according to every law, natural, common, or statutory, or rule of equity, absolved them from the obligations of their lease.

On the part of the plaintiff it was contended by Messrs. Finuel and Henderson that no reasonable antipathy existed or should exist between the uses to which the hall had been put; that even if there did, plaintiff was ignorant at the time the lease was made of Tony and his associates, of their intention to devote it to the fleshly uses to which they subsequently did; that while plaintiff and his counsel had little affinity for Torry's performance, they had no greater for that of the defendant and his associates, and considered defendant in reason and in law bound by his contract.

Judge Joachimsen briefly charged the jury, holding the scales of justice evenly between the two conflicting parties on the questions of law, and leaving it to the jury to decide the question of fact as to whether plaintiff in permitting this forced association between flesh and spirit had violated the understanding with which he and defendant had entered into their contract.

The jury were of opinion that the spirits had the constitutional right in this land of religious liberty, to float untrammeled amid the upper and purer air of their imaginations without the embarrassment of a company of dancing damsels (airy as they were) chained to their receding heels; a verdict in favor of defendant was the result.

A NEWSBOY'S TRIAL FOR POCKET-PICKING.

HE ASSERTS HIS INNOCENCE—A WITNESS WHOSE EYES WERE BLACKENED BY THE BOY'S ASSOCIATES—THE JURY DISAGREE.

Thomas Smart, a bright-looking lad of fourteen, and by trade an itinerant newspaper merchant, was placed at the bar of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barrett, charged with larceny from the person. Mr. Oliver, counsel for the accused, said his client would plead guilty to an attempt to commit the crime of which was accused, and Assistant District Attorney Russell announced his willingness to accept that plea, and ask that the boy be sent to the House of Refuge, where he might have an opportunity to reform. When the boy was asked if that was his plea, he began to cry, and asserted that he was innocent, that there was a crowd at the place, and that some one else stole the money, he being engaged in selling papers only.

Mr. Russell—Call a jury.

A jury was called and sworn, and the trial proceeded.

Edward Pritchard, the complainant, testified that on the evening of the larceny he had left the *Herald* office with $7 50 in his right hand vest pocket, and in company with a friend. In passing along the walk toward the new Post Office building he was confronted by the prisoner, who placed an evening paper under his nose and urged him to purchase. While in this act he felt a hand in his vest pocket, and immediately feeling for his money found it gone. There was quite a crowd of other boys about, but he did not believe any of them, except the accused, was near enough to commit the larceny. He asked his friend to go for a police officer, the accused in the meantime standing a short distance off, but just before the officer came, the prisoner attempted to run away and the witness seized him and delivered him over to the officer. The moment he seized him, witness said, the other boys attempted to rescue him, and in so doing, pounded him and blacked "several" of his eyes.

"How many of your eyes did they black?" inquired Mr. Russell. "Two," promptly answered the witness.

This witness further testified that he did not promise the father of the accused he would not appear as a witness if he got his money, but he did make such a promise to his mother, and the only satisfaction he got was the information that a boy named "Baldy" White had stolen the money. The testimony of the prosecuting witness was confirmed by his young companion as to the fact of the accused putting his hand in his pocket.

The accused was sworn in his own behalf, and testified that he did not take the money, but that "Baldy" White did, and that when he was arrested he so informed the Police officer. He saw him steal it, he said, and he did it with the same hand in which he held the newspaper as a cover.

Upon this state of facts the case was submitted to the jury without summing up on either side. After several hours' deliberation, the jury announced their failure to agree, and their inability to do so.

Judge Barrett saw no other course to pursue but to discharge them from the further consideration of the case, and in doing so said: "It seems to me if you can't agree on a verdict in this case you cannot agree in any case. If the jury refuse to look at plain evidence, it seems to me there is no possibility of getting on. There is no use in detaining you further." The prisoner was then remanded for further action on the part of the District Attorney. After the discharge of the jury it was stated by some of them that they stood nine for acquittal, against three for conviction.

A CARELESS SALUTE PAID FOR.

For three days past a suit has been on trial before Judge Robinson and a jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, in which Hannah Haack sought to recover from Messrs. Francis Skiddy and Henry S. Fearing, owners of the yacht Rambler, $5,000 damages for injuries to her husband. As already reported in THE TIMES, the husband of plaintiff was a passenger on a Hoboken ferry-boat when a salute was fired from the yacht, then just coming to anchor close by the boat, and the wad from the saluting gun struck Mr. Haack in the arm and injured him severely. Mr. Haack commenced a suit for damages, but has since died, and the suit was continued in the name of his widow. The principal defense of the defendants was that the salute was fired by the man in charge of the yacht without due authority. Yesterday the trial was concluded by a verdict in favor of Mrs. Haack for $1,500.

RESTRAINING UNLICENSED EXHIBITIONS.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Donohue granted an injunction restraining F. & A. Weber from giving theatrical exhibitions at Liberty Hall until they have first paid the statutory fee for a license. The injunction, as is usual in such cases, was sued out by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York.

SENTENCES IN OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, a number of persons under indictment entered pleas for lesser offenses and were sentenced by the court, as follows:

John Delaney, forgery in the third degree, two years in the Penitentiary.

Cornelius J. O'Brien, attempt at burglary in the third degree, two years in State Prison.

John Dressler, petit larceny, three months in the Penitentiary.

George Smith, burglary in the third degree, five years in State Prison.

William H. Chambers, obtaining money under false pretenses, three years in State Prison. This last-named offender is the same who, under a forged certificate from an officer in the Grand Army of the Republic, and representing himself as Capt. William Marshall, defrauded a number of citizens by collecting money for the benefit of the Union Home and School.

In the same court, the trial of John Jourdan, charged with murder, was adjourned to Monday next.

EXAMINATION OF G. A. MASON FOR COUNTERFEITING.

A WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION WHO TELLS SOMETHING ABOUT HIMSELF—THE PRISONER MAKES LIGHT OF THE TESTIMONY—EVIDENCE OF A DETECTIVE.

The examination of George Albert Mason on the charge of passing $500 in counterfeit money, purporting to have been issued by the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, on Albert W. Ensor, in payment for laces, was begun yesterday before Commissioner Shields. Col. Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service Division; Col. Wood, ex-Chief, and a large number of Secret Service detectives were present. Ensor was called, and testified: I am a fur-skin dyer in Rochester; I know Mason; I saw him in February last in the City of New-York; he agreed then to buy laces from me, and subsequently took them and paid me $500 for them; he afterward borrowed part of this money from me, and I was arrested in Rochester for passing three $5 notes—part of the money paid me by Mason. On his cross-examination he admitted that he had been imprisoned in Toronto, Canada, for selling goods which he had bought on credit for a less amount than he had paid for them; witness said that he knew Mason as a detective. When asked whether he knew Mason in Toronto, he replied that he had known him there. He was then asked what he knew him as in Toronto, and he responded: "I knew him as a jail-bird in Toronto; there were a few charges against him for such minor offenses as burglary, perjury, libel, blackmail, and other small peccadilloes." [Laughter.] Counsel for Mason was in the act of stopping the witness, when Mason, who was laughing with the rest, said: "Let him go on; the more of that kind of testimony he gives the worse for him."

Witness said that Mason went into some bank in this City, apparently to get the $500, and came out with a roll of bills in his hands, which he gave to witness for the laces. Witness, further on in his testimony, admitted that a fine suit of black which he had on had been purchased for him by Mason, when he [witness] was in straitened circumstances. He was willing not to testify against Mason if the latter would give him back the property he got for his counterfeit money. There was no understanding that he [witness] should be discharged if Mason was held on his testimony. The laces he had sold to Mason had been imported from London, and were not smuggled.

On his re-direct, the witness said that he had sold the goods less than cost, in order to get money to save Mason from starving, Mason having begged him for help, and urged him to sell some of his stock, so as to get means to aid him.

William W. Kennoch, a secret-service detective, testified that on last Thursday he, in company with Col. Washburn and Detective O'Neil, found a package of counterfeit money, consisting of eleven fifty-dollar and sixty-six twenty-dollar greenbacks, and sixty-two five-dollar notes, purporting to be issued by the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, underneath the bed of Mason, in a room where he lodged, at No. 548½ Hudson street.

Charles Sanderson, who let the room to Mason, testified that Mason would not let witness' wife make up his bed and clean his room, getting a strange woman, who did not live in the house, to do that work.

The examination is to be resumed at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

COURT NOTES.

Phillip Olwell, the shanty murderer, indicted for the murder of James Moore, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded not guilty.

George W. Edwards, a porter in the employ of Nathaniel E. Ellis, who keeps a laundry at No. 11 Clinton place, was charged in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, with stealing and selling clothing of the value of $45 37 collected by him. The prisoner pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Williams, who broke into the stable of Charles Lanier, at No. 161 East Thirty-fifth street, on the night of the 16th inst., and stole therefrom robes and other property valued at $100, pleaded guilty to an attempt in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

In the suit brought in the Marine Court by Daniel Ottorlinger against Albert W. Palmer, manager of the Union Square Theatre, for compensation for the adaptation of the play of the "Two Orphans," Mr. Palmer yesterday testified that Mr. Ottorlinger never had anything to do with the adaptation of the play by his authority or to his knowledge. Mr. Ottorlinger, it is understood, claims that he is entitled to the credit of the adaptation instead of Mr. Hart Jackson.

A suit by Henry Paret against Marvelle W. Cooper was brought in the Marine Court to recover $648, being the amount of certain rent due by a Mrs. Ryer of premises at Bergen Point. Plaintiff claimed that defendant represented to Dr. Weisse, whom Mrs. Ryer offered as a surety, to be solvent knowing him to be insolvent, and that upon these representations plaintiff took Dr. Weisse as surety, and gave the lease. Defendant denied that he made any such representations, or that he knew that Dr. Weisse was insolvent. Verdict for defendant.

BOSTON PAUPERS SHIPPED TO NEW-YORK.

Officer Peter O'Donnell, of the Second Precinct, found yesterday morning at Fulton Ferry two women, one of whom was apparently idiotic. They were arrested as vagrants, and, arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs Police Court, Betsy Ahles, the demented woman, could give no connected account of herself, but the other said they had arrived on the Fall River boat from Boston yesterday morning, in company with four others, all of them having been taken out of public institutions in Boston, and sent on here in charge of some man whom she did not know, and who, on the arrival of the boat early yesterday morning, gave fifty cents to her and Betsy, and sent them to Fulton Ferry, since which time they had not seen him. She did not know what had become of the four other persons sent from Boston. She thought she could get something to do in this City, and was discharged. Betsy was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to whom a statement of the facts of the case was sent.

TRYING MERITS ON MOTION TO VACATE ORDER OF ARREST.

Frederic H. Snyder was arrested on the 11th of February for disposing of property with the view of defrauding his creditors, at the suit of William E. Parish. On a motion to vacate the order of arrest, it was urged as the principal reason why it should be set aside that Snyder owed Parish nothing, and therefore was not entitled to the arrest. But the plaintiff, clearly showing acts of the defendant which would be fraudulent if the debt were due, and giving, moreover, a fair presumption that it was justly due, Judge Donohue held that the merits should not be tried on the motion, but the defendant must show that he did not owe the debt on the trial of the cause. He yesterday rendered a decision, therefore, denying the motion and holding the defendant in custody.

Francis Lawton, Jr., for plaintiff; J. D. Billings for defendant.

AN APPEAL FROM A DECISION VACATING A TAX.

The Hebrew Free School Association leased property indirectly from Hamilton Fish, to be used for the purposes of the association, the lease containing a clause that the lessee pay the taxes. The property was taxed by the City, and on application of the association the tax was vacated as being in violation of the statute. From that decision an appeal was taken on behalf of the City to the Supreme Court, General Term, where it was argued yesterday, and decision reserved. The statute referred to relates to property used for religious, charitable, or free educational purposes.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Frank vs. Bryan; Kamp vs. Kamp.—Motions granted. Memorandums.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Doremus; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bloom; Lyne vs. Williams; Seasongood vs. Lynch; In the matter of Pendull; Russell vs. McLean.—Granted.

Lippmanen vs. Smith.—Motion granted.

The People, &c., vs. Flanagan.—Granted. See memorandums.

Cornell vs. Slater; Mott vs. Humerton.—Memorandums.

Hefferman vs. Reed, Jr.—Motion denied with costs.

Schermerhorn vs. Schermerhorn.—Motion denied without costs. Memorandum.

Parish vs. Snyder.—Motion denied.

Fullerton vs. Fullerton.—Reference ordered.

Wood vs. Wood.—Report of Referee confirmed, and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Howe vs. Howe.—Proof of identity not sufficient.

Hubner vs. Roosevelt.—No copy of complaint in papers.

In the Matter of Duvipmas.—I think the case made is such as to require a hearing at once before me. Motion will be heard on the 25th, at 10 A. M.

Searle vs. Searle.—Unless there was a written agreement to pay more than $3 a meeting, that is all that can be charged.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Cook vs. Platt.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Saunders vs. Poor.—Findings settled.

Deutsche Evangelische Lutheran, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.—Memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Livingstone vs. White.—Motion denied and order entered.

Delaney vs. Maloney.—Findings settled.

Moore vs. Seabury.—Findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Jackson et al. vs. Isaacs et al.—Reference ordered to ascertain and report on matters stated in petition, together with the proofs, and to summon parties before him.

Bailey vs. Hatton.—Inquest set aside and defendant allowed to defend, on payment of plaintiff's costs of opposing the former motion, when defendant omitted to specify the irregularity on which he moved in his notice of motion. Memorandum.

Powers vs. Hughes et al.—Motion for a bill of particulars denied. Memorandum.

Ettinger vs. Stegmuller.—Motion to vacate order denied, with costs to plaintiff.

Andrews vs. Van Wagenen.—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings signed and filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Richler vs. Richler.—Proof insufficient.

Ewald vs. Ewald.—Proof required that no answer has been interposed.

Hurd vs. Oddie.—Application denied, with leave to renew after examination of the judgment debtor.

Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Kierstadt.—Application adjourned, with leave to apply to one of the Judges who sat at General Term for an order to show cause.

Garrison vs. Burroughs.—Motion granted.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 24.—In Court of Appeals Wednesday, March 24, 1875.

Albro vs. Figuera.—Motion for reargument submitted.

William M. Tweed, impleaded, &c., Plaintiff in Error vs. The People and Defendants in Error.—Argument resumed. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

No other calendar will be made this week, except that for Thursday, March 25.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 24—Day calendar for March 25.—Nos. 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 303, 305, 153.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
78—Swalu vs. Fox.
84—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
102—Hart vs. Pettit, &c.
172—Carpenter vs. Strange, Ex'r.
174—Master of Bailey.
237—Chittenden vs. Martin, &c.
260—Miles, &c., vs. Titus.
275—Thurber, &c., vs. Luther.
276—Fraisse vs. De Sczcraine.
278—Rhodes vs. The Mayor, &c.
280—N. Y. State Loan and Trust Co. vs. Cook Co. National Bank.
281—Merrill, &c., vs. Davis.
282—Meigs, &c., vs. Tomlinson, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
28—Crefutt vs. Henry, Sheriff, &c.
44—Christ and Tenth st. R. R. Co. vs. Cen. Cross-Town R.R. Co.
46—Same vs. Same.
149—Dows vs. Griswold.
153—Jessup vs. Herzfeld et al.
155—Odell vs. Mc. L. In. Co. vs. Beardsley et al.
158—Wheeler et al. vs. Sec.
159—Gopsill vs. Derker.
161—Marvin vs. Prentice et al.
162—Walsh vs. Mehrbach.
103—Hart vs. Taylor et al.
164—Fraser vs. Russel & E. Mfg. Co. et al.
166—Moody et al. vs. Pell.
167—Strong, Rec'r, &c., vs. Nat. Laun. Mf. Co.
168—Germania Bank vs. Distler.
169—Carman, Jr. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
170—Young vs. Atwood.
171—Opdyke vs. Prouty.
172—Brett et al. vs. First Nat. Bk'lyn.
175—Kip et al. vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact
110—Frost et al. vs. Fox et al.
330—Palmer et al. vs. Dixon et al.
159—Odell vs. Od-ll.
170—Viele vs. Mead.
154—Halstead vs. Seaman.
257—Mesamore vs. Martin
258—Same vs. Same.
260—Rabe vs. Law.
261—Hornby vs. Volkening et al.
270—Ratzer, Sr., vs. Ratzer, Jr.
275—Bell et al. vs. Globe Mutual Life Ins. Co
276—Scholle vs. Winsor et al.
277½—Chauncey et al. vs. Fairchild et al.
277—Law vs. Snedecor.
279—The Mayor, &c., of N. Y. vs. Dannat et al.
280—Lockwood vs. Bishop.
281—Nichols vs. Nussbaum et al.
282—Butler et al. vs. Wehle
283—Congress of Em. S.Co. et al.
284—Pyle et al. vs. Hedges
285—Earle et al. vs. Scott
287—Bouche et al. vs. Flamant et al.
288—De Venoge et al. vs. Arnaud et al.
289—Arnaud vs. Budden-sick.
292—Bennett vs. Cohn et al
294—Karst vs. Loewenberg

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
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MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

BESSIE TURNER LEAVES THE STAND.

MORE INCIDENTS OF HER LIFE—EXPLANATIONS REGARDING THE LETTERS SHE WROTE—MR. GEORGE L. PERKINS SAW MR. BEECHER AT WORCESTER ON JUNE 4, 1873—MR. TILTON IN THE ROUSSEL PROCESSION—MR. JOHN C. SOUTHWICK ON THE STAND.

Miss Bessie Turner's cross-examination terminated yesterday rather unexpectedly, and then the inquiry branched into other and widely different matter from that to which her testimony applied. She was only asked one question on re-direct examination, and another on re-cross, after which she left the stand. The celebrities of the trial, with the exception of Mr. Moulton, were present at one stage or other of the day's proceedings.

After some testimony as to the time during which certain interviews and conversations lasted, Mr. Fullerton brought the witness to a transaction in Mrs. Morse's parlor, in which Mr. Tilton was represented as on his knees before his wife, soliciting her "to come back to his bosom, &c." She was asked whether, if she stated that Mr. Tilton asked Mrs. Tilton "to come back to his bosom, and all that kind of nonsense," it was true, and she replied that probably that was the state of affairs. Mrs. Morse's vituperation in reply to Mr. Tilton's salutation of "Grandma" was then inquired into, and Miss Turner rehearsed the transaction with the same imitative effect as on her direct examination. An interview with Mr. Tilton which lasted an hour was then made the subject of cross-examination. It was the same interview in which, as alleged, Mr. Tilton had said that he had seen his wife having sexual intercourse with Mr. Beecher on the "red lounge," and had stated that she had also been guilty of sexual intercourse with three other gentlemen. Counsel again sought to procure the admission of the witness that Mr. Tilton told her in the course of that interview that Mrs. Tilton had confessed her criminality with Mr. Beecher, but she strenuously denied that he had ever done so. She then testified to the occasions on which Mr. and Mrs. Tilton were locked up in the front bed-room of the second story. She was asked if she did not know that that room could not be locked—that the folding doors could not be brought together so as to lock, and that when fastened on the inside they were fastened with a string or handkerchief tied round the knobs, but she insisted that the door could be locked; that she herself had slept in the room, and had locked it. An occasion after Mrs. Tilton's return from New-Brunswick when Mr. Tilton spoke of "her sin" was then referred to, and witness was asked if Mr. Tilton did not then mention his wife's confession of criminality with Mr. Beecher, but she denied that he had ever made mention of such a subject. She was then cross-examined in respect to Mr. Beecher's visit to Mrs. Tilton's sick room. She saw Mr. Beecher sitting beside the bed, but did not notice any writing materials in the bed chamber. Inquiries were subsequently made concerning Miss Turner's having lived with a number of persons before going to reside at Mr. Tilton's. It appeared that she had been with quite a number of families, and, among other places, had been at the "Dollar Store" on Broadway. She had no difficulty with the proprietors of that establishment. She was discharged from her place there by the gentleman who paid the young ladies. She was not informed, she said, for what she was discharged. She had no recollection of the circumstances under which she came to get a place at the "Dollar Store." It also appeared that Miss Turner had run away from one lady with whom she was living on Staten Island. She was boarding at Mr. Tilton's while in the "Dollar Store." She had also been in Mr. Ovington's and Mr. Jones' stores, in Brooklyn. The circumstances under which she came to write the letter, as alleged, at Mr. Tilton's dictation, warning Mrs. Tilton of the machinations of Mrs. Morse were then investigated. She was asked if she did not copy it from his handwriting, and she replied in the negative, adding that she had written it at his dictation. She could not recollect whether he stated correctly or incorrectly what she had told him concerning Mrs. Morse. She did not recollect any departure from what she had told him. She was then asked if she had discovered any error whether she would have put it down, and Mr. Porter objected to the question as "psychological," "metaphysical," and "hypothetical." The Court thought the question might be answered. Mr. Porter excepted to the decision, and the witness answered that he was so excited and spoke so fast that she did not think of what she wrote down. Mr. Fullerton read several passages from the letter, and asked if they were true. Witness replied that they were not, but added certain qualifications to her answer. She was then asked if at the time of signing the letter she regarded the statements as correct, and after an objection by Mr. Porter had been overruled Miss Turner answered that she did not think at all of the matter at the time. A similar line of inquiry was pursued with respect to the letter written at Mrs. Tilton's request characterizing the story that Mr. Tilton had carried her screaming from her bed to his own, and had attempted to violate her person as a wicked lie. "Was that," asked counsel, "the first time you ever heard of the story in that form?" And witness replied that that was the first time she heard of it. She was then asked if Mr. Tilton had ever attempted to violate her person, and she answered, "Yes, he has." "When," asked counsel, and witness responded, "for Mr. Tilton confessed." The form of answering was objected to, and was at once stricken out. This led to a contention between counsel, Mr. Porter contending that the "yes" could not stand without the qualifying portion. The question was repeated, with the qualification, whether from her own view, and without reference to anything that had been told her, and she replied that from her own point of view she could not say that he had attempted to violate her person. At the time she signed the letter, she did think so from the view which she herself took of it. Recess was here taken.

When the court resumed its session, Mr. Fullerton announced that he had no further questions to ask the witness. A single question by Mr. Porter, supplemented by a further query by Mr. Fullerton, terminated her examination.

Mr. Hill then requested the permission of the court take a witness a little out of his proper order, and this being accorded, Mr. George L. Perkins, a gentleman of eighty-seven years, and a resident of Norwich, Conn., was called to the stand. His testimony was brief, and was in effect that he had seen Mr. Beecher and a lady, whom he identified as Mrs. Beecher, on the cars of the Boston and Northern Railroad at Worcester on June 4, 1873.

Two young lawyers were the next witnesses, and their testimony was in effect that they had seen Mr. Tilton in company with Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin in the Communistic procession in honor of Roussel on Dec. 17, 1871. One of these gentlemen, Mr. George S. Sedgwick, was standing at the corner of University place and Waverley place, and saw Mr. Tilton marching between the two ladies. He believed that he was carrying a banner, and that the ladies held its tassels. The positiveness of his testimony was more or less shaken by the cross-examination of Mr. Fullerton. The other gentleman, Mr. Cecil Campbell Higgins, was standing on Union square, near the Lincoln monument, and saw Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Woodhull, and Miss Claflin riding in a carriage. He recollected nothing of a banner. The procession, he thought, was then breaking up.

The next witness was Mr. John C. Southwick, partner of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz. The plaintiff, he said, applied to him in the early part of 1871 to aid him in the establishment of the *Golden Age*. Mr. Tilton came to his house accompanied by Mr. Franklin Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff said he wanted to loan Mr. Tilton $1,500, and witness said he would see Mr. Schultz on the subject. Witness and Mr. Schultz offered to loan him $1,500 each. At a subsequent interview Mr. Woodruff said that if he knew what Mr. Tilton had suffered at the hands of Henry C. Bowen he would loan twice as much. Witness detailed how it was sought to bring Mr. Claflin into the enterprise. Mr. Tilton said that if Mr. Claflin consulted Mr. Beecher, Mr. Beecher would advise him to take stock in the *Golden Age*. Mr. Claflin, he said, did consult Mr. Beecher, but the latter did not advise him to take stock, and told him to treat it as he would any other enterprise. Witness told this to Mr. Tilton, who was greatly surprised. The publication of the life of Mrs. Woodhull in the *Golden Age* was then referred to, and witness detailed a conversation which he had with Mr. Tilton on the subject. Witness represented Mr. Tilton as stating substantially that Mrs. Woodhull was a natural-born lady; that he was acquainted with her; and that he gloried in having written her life. A conversation with the plaintiff on the subject of the Woodhull scandal was also narrated by the witness. Mr. Tilton, he said, stated that there was no truth in the statement that Henry Ward Beecher had been guilty of adultery with his wife, but that there was a wheel within a wheel. The witness deposed to all these matters with a good deal of precision and emphasis. The terms on which Mr. Tilton was returned his notes, and the subscribers allowed to withdraw the unsubscribed half of the capital from the enterprise, was the last matter inquired into. The court then adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court met at 11 o'clock.

The jury were called at 11:04, and announced present, when Miss Turner was conducted to the witness chair.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Fullerton)—Is Judge Porter in yet?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir, he is not.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Shearman, shall we proceed?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir; Mr. Evarts is not here yet, this morning.

Mr. Fullerton then proceeded with the cross-examination of Miss Turner as follows:

Q.—At the close of the examination yesterday, Miss Turner, we were speaking of what occurred in the room where Mr. Tilton took you and had a conversation with you in regard to Mrs. Tilton. Will you state how long you were with Mr. Tilton in the room? A.—There with him until dark; we went up after we had had that scene in the parlor, after dinner, and I was with him until dark; it was some little time; we were some little time in the parlor.

Q.—Well, that does not quite answer my question. How long do you think it was while you were in the room up stairs, holding this conversation? A.—I will have to think how long we were in the parlor first; we went in there directly after dinner, and I guess we were there some little time, and then we went up stairs, and he kept me there until dark—nearly dark.

Q.—Well, now please tell me about how long you were up there? A.—Well, I couldn't tell just exactly how long; we were there from the time we left the parlor until nearly dark.

Q.—Well, now, how long was it; I don't ask you to tell exactly, but give your best judgment? A.—Well, it may have been two or three hours.

Q.—Do you think it was so long as that? A. I am not sure.

Q.—Well, what is your best judgment as to the time? A.—It was some time.

Mr. Fullerton—I am aware of that.

The Witness—I could not say whether it was three hours or four hours.

Q.—Well, was it as much as three? A.—It may have been.

Q.—Do you think it was as much as that? A.—I won't say just how many hours it was.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Miss Turner, you are aware that I do not ask you to say just how many hours; I ask your best judgment as to how long a time you were up there with him?

A.—Well, it was a long time.

Q.—Yes. How long? A.—Well, that I say I could not tell you exactly.

Q.—About how long? A.—Well, it may have been two hours; it may have been three hours.

Q.—Do you think it was two hours? A.—I said I could not state just whether it was two hours or three hours.

Q.—What is your best judgment upon the subject; as near as you can recollect now? A.—I won't say just how long I was there.

Q.—I don't want you to say just how long; I do not ask you to say just how long.

The Witness—I thought that was what you were trying to get at; just how long it was.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask your best judgment about it—about the length of time you were up there; I don't want you to be exact; just the best of your recollection; that is all.

The Witness—We were there some time; I cannot say just how long.

Q.—Well, do you think it was about two hours or three hours? A.—It may have been two hours, and it may have been three hours, and it may have been longer.

Q.—Will you come no nearer than that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No nearer than to say it may have been? A.—It might have been two hours and it might have been three hours.

Q.—May it have been less than two hours? A.—It might have been less than two hours, and it might have been more.

Q.—Might it have been less than one hour? A.—It was more than one hour.

Q.—Now, then, that is your best judgment that it was more than one hour? A.—My best judgment is I won't say just how long it was.

Q.—I don't ask just how long it was; you say it was more than one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well; let it stand at that. Now, can you give us no more of the conversation between you during that hour than you have already given us?

The Witness—I did not say an hour was the length of time, Sir.

Q.—You say it was more than one hour? A.—It was more than one hour; you are asking about the hour.

Q.—I will alter my question, and ask if you can give no more of the conversation during that period, which was of more than one hour? A.—Yes, Sir, I can; but I had rather not state the rest of what he said; if you will excuse me, I had rather not repeat it.

Q.—I have asked you to state the whole of it. A.—He told me what sexual intercourse meant.

Q.—In the presence of Mrs. Tilton? A.—Mrs. Tilton was not there in that room; we had left Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Yes. What else did he say? A.—You will have to excuse me; I cannot say.

Q.—You would not tell? A.—I can tell you, but I would rather not.

Q.—You learned at that time what sexual intercourse was? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And from him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what else did he say about Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher during that period, which was more than an hour? A.—I can remember his telling me nothing more than I told you yesterday.

Q.—What was this period of more than an hour devoted to? A.—Devoted to what I told you yesterday.

Q.—Well, it did not take an hour to tell that? A.—I could not tell you just how long it did take.

Q.—Cannot you tell me something more that Mr. Tilton said during that period of time? A.—Nothing more than I told you yesterday, and what he described to me about what I named; that took a long time.

HE SAID NOTHING ABOUT MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSIONS.

Q.—Did he say anything in that conversation to the effect that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to him, or pretended to you that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to him? A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—Not a word upon that subject of confession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything said down stairs in the parlor before you went up stairs about confession? A.—Mrs. Tilton's confession?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He did not accuse Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; he said he had seen her.

Q.—Do you now, after reflection, recollect that he said anything to the effect that Mr. Tilton said in conversation in the parlor or up stairs that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to him her adultery with Henry Ward Beecher? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Nor of having said that before the committee? A.—No, Sir; the only way I can account for having that recollection for a moment yesterday, although I thought of it as soon as I got out of this room, that if I had got, or had any idea of Mrs. Tilton's confession, it was from the papers; I had seen so much of Mrs. Tilton's confession to one and to another; that was the way I must have got my ideas—that is, it I said that before the committee, and if that report that is in the book is correct; that is the only way I can account for having said that.

Q.—Have you talked with any one since the adjournment— A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have not heard my question? A.—But I know what you were going to say.

Q.—You had better wait, or you might be mistaken—have you talked with any one since the adjournment about your evidence in this case? A.—About my evidence?

Q.—Yes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you talked with any one since the adjournment last night about the case at all? A.—No, Sir—I have said—

Mr. Beach—No matter what you said.

Mr. Shearman—She said yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—What is your answer?

Mr. Shearman—She said yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Repeat your answer; then we will understand it.

The witness—I was going on to explain—

TO WHOM SHE TALKED SINCE THE ADJOURNMENT THE PREVIOUS DAY.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not want your explanation; I want an answer, yes or no, whether you have talked with any one about this case since last night? A.—I have talked about the case, but not in regard to anything I was going to say, or anything I had in my mind about the committee, or anything of the kind.

Q.—Did any one suggest— A.—No, Sir; no Sir.

Mr. Porter—You did not hear the question.

Mr. Fullerton—I think you had better wait until you hear the question. A.—Yes, Sir; I will try and wait.

Q.—Did any one suggest to you that you had made a mistake if you said "Tilton accused his wife of adultery" before the committee—did any one suggest that to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Whom have you talked with since the adjournment last night? A.—Whom have I talked with?

Q.—About that. A.—I have talked with Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Ovington, and Mrs. Shearman and Mr. Shearman.

Q.—No one else? A.—No one else, that I can think of now.

Q.—Where did you spend the night last night? A.—At Mrs. Ovington's.

Q.—Talked with Mrs. Ovington alone upon that subject? A.—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—Who were present when you talked with Mrs. Ovington? A.—Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Shearman—Mr. Shearman.

Q.—Did you walk out with Mrs. Ovington? A.—No, Sir; Mrs. Ovington does not walk out, now.

Q.—Did you ride out with her?

Witness—With Mrs. Ovington?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—No, Sir.

ACCOUNTING FOR HER STATEMENT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—You say that if you did testify before the committee that Mr. Tilton alleged that Mrs. Tilton had confessed her adultery that you must have fallen into an error by having read statements or newspaper articles upon the subject? A.—I said that is where I have gotten these ideas upon the subject.

Q.—Do you recollect where you got the ideas—from what source?

Witness—About these confessions?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. A.—Why, I saw these confessions in the *Tribune*, and several other newspapers that were in the library in Dr. Taylor's Institution.

Q.—Where was that? A.—Down in Beaver street.

Q.—How? A.—Down in Beaver street.

Q.—In Beaver street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—These confessions were in the *Tribune* were they? A.—I don't know whether it was in the *Tribune* or not I saw them; I looked over several newspapers, the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, and there were several other papers there.

Q.—Do you recollect from which paper you derived your information? A.—No, Sir; I cannot say whether it was the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, or any other paper; they took a great many papers; the table was full of them.

Q.—Do you now recollect that you testified before committee as to these confessions, or alleged confessions of Mrs. Tilton? A.—I don't remember, Sir, distinctly what I said before the committee; all I have to say about it is that if that report is correct—

Mr. Fullerton—You said that already—now when was it you thought over these facts after you gave your evidence before the committee you say?

Witness—Thought over all these facts I have given you?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir; I had only ten minutes—

Q.—After this, after you gave your evidence before the committee, you thought over the facts that were within range of your memory? A.—No, Sir, not just then.

Q.—Just then, I say after you went before the committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You told me yesterday you were preparing yourself? A.—Not all that time—three weeks ago.

Q.—My question is after your examination before the committee? A.—Not just after that time.

Q.—That is not an answer to my question; I mean to embrace the whole time from your examination before the committee to the present time—you thought it all over did you not? A.—No, Sir, I did not look to what I testified before the committee.

Q.—Don't you recollect it? A.—No, Sir.

TILTON RISING FROM HIS KNEES.

Q.—You don't? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have spoken of a visit of Mrs. Tilton to her mother's when you discovered Mr. Tilton in the act of rising from his knees, you recollect the occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where were Mr. and Mrs. Tilton at the time? A.—Mrs. Tilton was sitting in Mr. Bacon's parlor—the front part—and Mr. Tilton was just in the act of rising from his knees; she was sitting down in a chair.

Q.—And where were you? A.—I was on the stairs.

Q.—You could see them distinctly, could you? A.—Yes, Sir; I could see them, otherwise I would not have known he was rising from his knees.

Q.—And was he in the act of rising from his knees? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you tell distinctly and satisfactorily that he had been upon his knees? A.—I should judge from the position—

Mr. Fullerton—He was in?

Witness—From the position he was in when I saw him.

Q.—Then he was actually on his knees when you saw him in the act of rising? A.—I wish I could show you how, then I could tell you better. [A laugh.] There was one knee down on the ground—just as you would rise from your knees. I can't describe it any better.

Q.—In a rising posture? A.—Yes; if I was a man I could show you.

Mr.—Fullerton—It is very lucky that you are not; you are better as you are. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach—It would be improper for her to get down on her knees to Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—Now, Miss Turner, did you hear anything that was said at the time? A.—I had been on the stairs all the time, and he was talking very earnestly to Mrs. Tilton, but I could not say that I heard what was said.

Q.—You did not hear what was said? A.—No, Sir; but that he was talking very earnestly.

SHE COULD HEAR NOTHING THAT WAS SAID.

Q.—Now, could you hear anything that was said? A.—No, Sir; I was not spending all the time on the stairs; at the time I heard them talking at the place where I saw him rising from his knees I was further up on the stairs; then I was coming down one step further all the time.

Q.—How? A.—I was going down one step further all the time.

Q.—Wherever you were at the time, I want to know if you did not hear what was said? A.—No, Sir; I could not hear, except that he was talking in a low and in a very earnest way.

Q.—You could not distinguish any words at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Could you see Mrs. Tilton when you stood there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You could see Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how far do you think you were from them? A.—I was on the stairs and they were in the parlor.

Q.—And you could have heard, if anything was said by Mr. Tilton, could you not? A.—I might have heard if he talked louder; but as it was I did not hear; no, Sir.

WHAT SHE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT.

Q.—Did you testify before that committee with reference to that interview, as follows:

"I went with her, and that same night, or the night after, he came around and got on his knees and vowed how much he loved her, and asked her if she would go back to his bosom again, and all that sort of nonsense?"

Witness—I remember speaking to the committee on that occasion; yes, Sir, I think I did.

Q.—Well? A.—I don't know that I recollect; as I said, I can't tell just what I told before the committee.

Mr. Fullerton—Read where it is marked in, read and see if that refreshes your recollection. Did you overhear what was said, and did you say what is there attributed to you? A.—If this is a correct statement I must have said it.

Q.—That is not what I asked you, Miss Turner. After reading it do you now recollect of having said it? A.—I don't recollect just the words I used before the committee.

Q.—Now, that is not the question. A.—No, Sir, I don't recollect just what I said.

Q.—I don't ask you that. I did not ask you if you recollect just what you said. I asked you whether, after reading that, it refreshed your recollection, so that you could say that you did say it before the committee?

Mr. Beach—Or in substance.

Mr. Fullerton—Say that?

Mr. Beach—That, or in substance that.

Mr. Fullerton—Say that or in substance that? A.—Well, I talked so fast before the committee that I might have gotten in a great many things, and gotten them mixed up, because I knew once or twice the—the man that was taking the notes had to stop me; he could not keep track of the way I was talking.

Q.—Yes. Well, do you think you talked so fast as to say that you heard something that you did not hear? A.—Well, I was not—I was perfectly truthful as near as I could be before the committee; I did not try to make up anything or say anything that I did not hear, but I may have got different things together by talking so fast, and not having thought over what I was going to say, or knew anything about going before the committee some time before hand.

Q.—Well, do you think that that condition of things which you have now named led you to say that you heard things that you did not hear?

Mr. Shearman—One moment. I object to this question because there has been no foundation laid for that. There has nothing been said by the witness to show that she said she heard it—nothing to intimate it; not that she had said that she heard Mr. Tilton say this, and not that she heard it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that is a suggestion that I don't think any of us can profit by.

The Court—Well, you want to get at the recollection of the witness, and frame your question with that view.

Mr. Fullerton—I do, Sir, with that view, and with that view only.

The Court—You ask the witness whether on reading that it so refreshes her recollection that she can say whether she said that in form or substantially.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; and her reply is that she talked so fast before the committee that she may have got things mixed up. Now, I ask her if she thinks she talked so fast before the committee that she stated things that she did not hear.

The Court—Well, recurring to your question, which was correct in form, and to which the witness ought to attend, the witness will state to the jury whether, on reading that, it so refreshes her recollection that she can or cannot say whether before the committee she said that in form or in substance. How is that, witness?

Mr. Fullerton—Answer that question.

The Witness—This refreshes my recollection, so that I can say—I can say, by looking at this, that I cannot remember just what I said before the committee; but whatever I did say at that time, I was trying to tell the truth, and did it from the best of my recollection at that time.

Q.—Well, if you did say that you heard Mr. Tilton—[taking the book back from the witness, which had previously been handed her, and pausing]—

Mr. Shearman—Have your finished your question, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—Not yet.

Mr. Shearman—I wish to object to that question.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you can object to that part of it, if you like. [To the witness]—If you did say before the committee that you heard Mr. Tilton ask her "if she would come back to his bosom again, and all that sort of nonsense," was it true?

Mr. Shearman—One moment.

The Court—I think he has a right to put that.

The Witness—I think very likely, Sir, it was.

Q.—Is that as near as you can come to it? A.—I only think so; that is as near as I could come to it.

Mr. Porter—Could you speak a little louder, Miss Turner?

A.—I think very likely that was the state of affairs—that he did ask her to come back to his bosom—but I could not swear to it.

Mr. Fullerton—What makes you think it very likely, if you heard nothing upon the subject? A.—Mrs. Tilton may have told me something about it; I don't know.

Q.—Is that all you can say now upon the subject? A.—That is all, Sir.

WHAT MRS. MORSE SAID.

Q.—I think that you told us something that Mrs. Morse said on that occasion. Where was Mrs. Morse when Mr. Tilton was in the act of rising from his knees? A.—Mrs. Morse was on the stairs two or three steps ahead of me.

Q.—Nearer to them, or further from them? A.—Further from them.

Q.—Further from them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what caused after he rose from his knees? A.—He got up, came to the do— or was going out, and—[here the witness illustrates]—suppose this was the stairs going up, this way, here were Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton coming out, and Mrs. Tilton had hold of his arm, and as he looked up he had his large hat in his hand, and he said, "Good evening, Grandma." "Oh, Grandma! I'll Grandma you," she says, "you infernal scoundrel! you perfidious wretch! you infernal hypocrite! you miserable scoundrel! I'll Grandma you!" [Laughter.]

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton reply? A.—"Why," he says, "Grandma, you seem to be excited!" "I'll excite you—I'll publish you from Dan to Beersheba!" She talked to him all the way going down the steps.

Q.—Talked to him all the way going down the steps? Please give me what she said? A.—He went down the steps pretty fast, and she said she would publish him from Dan to Beersheba.

Q.—That did not prevent Mrs. Morse talking to him, did it—his going down the steps? A.—Well, I could not say that it prevented her from talking [here a phrase of the witness was inaudible to the reporter.]—and he went down pretty rapidly. I have told what Mrs. Morse answered. You might say that she continued talking to him all the way down the steps. She continued saying, "I'll publish you from Dan to Beersheba;" that was the talk.

Q.—Was that the last she said? A.—That was the last she said; yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you given us the only reply that Mr. Tilton made to this language of hers? A.—That was the—"Why, you seem to be excited, grandma," he says.

Q.—Is that all he said? A.—That was all; that was all he said then; I don't know what he said after he got to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—I mean was that all you heard? A.—That was all that I heard; yes, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Morse was not in an amiable frame of mind, was she, then? A.—I don't see how she could be.

Q.—I did not ask that. I asked for the fact. A.—Why, no, Sir; I don't see how she could have been.

Q.—Did she speak angrily? A.—Yes, I think she did.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton make any reply to Mrs. Morse on that occasion? A.—No, Sir; she held her head down; kept hold of his arm.

Q.—She had hold of his arm when Mrs. Morse said this? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Morse say anything to Mrs. Tilton about going away? A.—Yes; after Mrs. Tilton had gone down in the parlor, Mrs. Morse said, "Why, Lizzie"—

Q.—No. A.—I thought you asked me that.

Q.—I am speaking of the occasion when Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Tilton were going out of the door, when Mrs. Morse was saying these amiable things to him? A.—No, Sir; I don't recollect; her attention was taken up with Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Did she say nothing to her about going away? A.—Not at that time; she did before.

Q.—Before Mr. Tilton came there? A.—No, Sir; after Mr. Tilton had come; he was down in the parlor; we saw him come in; Mrs. Tilton went down to see him, and as she came up to get her water-proof cloak, Mrs. Morse pleaded with her about going back with him.

Q.—She didn't wish her to go back? A.—Mrs. Morse didn't want her to go back; no, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Morse say anything then about Mrs. Tilton getting a divorce? A.—At that time?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not a word? A.—Not a word that I heard; no, Sir.

Q.—After your arrival at home I understood you to say that Mr. Tilton told her that she looked tired; that she had better go to bed? A.—Yes, he seemed to be pressing her to go to bed.

A CONVERSATION WITH TILTON.

Q.—And after she went to bed he had another talk with you, did he? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was that conversation? A.—That conversation was in the room next to the room that Mrs. Tilton had gone in; that was in the two back bedrooms of the second story.

Q.—How long did that conversation occupy? A.—Well, I think it was between 8 and 9 when he came around, and they were talking a long time in the parlor—some little time in the parlor, and then he was talking a long time to me in his room; and after he left me I went into Mrs. Tilton's room, where she had gone to bed with her two children—I think it was Alice and Carroll—and I told—

Q.—No, no. How long did he talk with you in that room that night? That is my question. A.—I guess he talked over an hour.

Q.—Were the doors closed? A.—His door was closed, yes, and so was Mrs. Tilton's.

Q.—And the doors of the room in which you were? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They were closed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who closed them? A.—Mr. Tilton; there was only one door to close.

Q.—Well, that door was closed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And during this hour that you were in there were you sitting or standing? A.—I think I was sitting.

Q.—Was he sitting or standing? A.—He was sitting—now, excuse me, it seems to me he was walking up and down; I think that was the way; I am not certain.

Q.—What was said first after you got into that room? A.—Well, I—

Q.—As near as you can recollect, the substance of what was said first? A.—I cannot tell you just how he began to talk; but he told me about this—

Q.—No, don't repeat that language, because I want the particulars of that conversation as near as you can give it. A.—Well, the particulars are just as I have given them.

Q.—No, you have not given the particulars of that conversation, Miss Turner. A.—Well, it was the same conversation he had told me before.

Q.—Then you can repeat it, can you not? A.—I was going to do that.

Q.—Please repeat the conversation that occurred, as well as you can, in the room that night. A.—He told me about those three gentlemen—

Q.—Oh, no. A.—Well that was the conversation.

Q.—What did he tell you?

Mr. Tracy—That was the way she was introducing the conversation that she is going on to repeat.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said that Paul was not his child, he didn't own any of the children except Florence, and about Mr. Beecher and these three gentlemen.

Q.—Well, what about Mr. Beecher? A.—Why, that he had seen them.

Q.—Go on and tell it. A.—Must I describe that again?

Q.—I want you to go on and tell what took place there? A.—Why, he told me he had seen them having sexual intercourse on the red lounge time and time again; on the lounge and on the red chair; then he spoke of those three gentlemen.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said she had had sexual intercourse with those three gentlemen, and other people.

Q.—Stated that distinctly, did he? A.—Yes; very distinctly.

Q.—He used that term with reference to the other three gentlemen, also? A.—Yes; he didn't say he had seen them, but she had had.

Q.—But as to Mr. Beecher he said he had seen it himself? A.—Yes; he had seen it himself.

Q.—Time and time again? A.—Time and time again.

Q.—Did he say where he was was when he saw it? A.—All he said was, "I have seen it;" he didn't say where he was; it must have been in the parlor, and he could not have seen them.

Q.—What else did he say during that hour? A.—I cannot recall anything more than I have stated in regard to those three times that he took me in that room.

Q.—I am not talking about the three times, Miss Turner. Please confine yourself to this one occasion, after he had advised Mrs. Tilton to go to bed, and took you in that room and remained an hour. I want you to tell all that was said, as near as you can, during that time. A.—I think I have.

Q.—It didn't take an hour to tell what you have now told, did it? A.—I think it did; we were there a long time, it seems to me.

Q.—Did he say anything about Mrs. Tilton's return from the country, in the July previous? A.—Her return in July?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir; I don't think he did.

Q.—Do you know where Mrs. Tilton had been the July previous to that conversation, before she went to Marietta? A.—Yes; that was in 1870; he told me this in 1869. Mrs. Tilton went to Montecello with Ralph.

Q.—Oh, no; I am not talking about that; I am talking about the July previous to this conversation, which would be July, 1870. Do you know where Mrs. Tilton was in July, 1870? A.—Do I know where she was in July, 1870?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir; I don't remember that I do, because I had been at Mrs. Putnam's in July, 1870, and came with Mrs. Tilton in the Fall, so I could not say where Mrs. Tilton was.

Q.—Didn't you say she was in Cornwall? A.—I don't remember about that.

Q.—Didn't Mr. Tilton tell you in that hour's conversation that Mrs. Tilton had been to Cornwall during the Summer? A.—I don't remember anything about that.

Q.—Didn't he tell you that upon her return from Cornwall, in July of that year, that she said something to him about her relation to Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember any such conversation.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, I am requested by the reporters to ask this witness to speak louder; they cannot hear her.

Miss Turner—It seems to me as if I was speaking very loud, but I will try to speak louder.

Q.—In your previous conversation didn't Mr. Tilton tell you that Mrs. Tilton returned from the country in July previous, and confessed to him her criminality with Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; he never told me in his life about Mrs. Tilton confessing criminality with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Nothing upon that subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go after you left that room? A.—I went right in Mrs. Tilton's room, where Mrs. Tilton was sleeping.

THE ROOM IN WHICH TILTON AND HIS WIFE WERE LOCKED UP.

Q.—Now, will you state, so that we will not fall into any error about it, what room was it that Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton were locked up in in the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, of which you spoke yesterday? A.—The times that I particularized?

Q.—Yes. A.—Each time was in the front bedroom; that was connected with the other room by folding doors.

Q.—By what name is it known in the house? A.—By what name? I never knew there was any particular name for it; it is the front bedroom.

Q.—How is it designated, when speaking of that room in the family—how was it designated? A.—I do not remember that it had any particular designation; it was up in the front room.

Q.—When you spoke of it down stairs, or Mrs. Tilton sent you to it, what would she say—how would she call it? A.—If she sent me to her room she would say, up in her room.

Q.—Then it was her room? A.—It was both his room and her room.

Q.—His room and her room—was it their room during all of 1867, 1868, and 1869? A.—Well, that I could not say, whether they occupied it steadily during all those three years.

Q.—But still it was the same room always that they were locked up in; it was the same room all the time? A.—These three times I refer to; but I could not swear they slept in there all those three years, because they sometimes slept in both those rooms, but not the same time, though.

Q.—Was it known as the front bedroom? A.—The front room; I think that was the way it was spoken of.

Q.—The front room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it a bedroom? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is there more than one front room? A.—Yes, Sir; there are two front rooms; there is only one front bedroom.

Q.—Only one front bedroom? A.—That is, in that second story.

Q.—Was it the front bedroom in which they were locked up? A.—Front bedroom; there was always a bed in there all the year round.

Q.—Do you recollect that that room was ever locked, while you were in the house? A.—That room was ever locked?

Q.—Yes. A.—It was locked on those three occasions I have spoken of.

Q.—Don't you know that you could not look it? A.—No, Sir; I know I could lock it.

Q.—You have locked it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Frequently? A.—I would not say how frequently; I slept in there once or twice.

Q.—Don't you know that during all that period, those folding doors could not be brought together so as to lock? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do not you know that when that room was fastened by any one on the inside, it was fastened by a string or a handkerchief round the knobs? A.—I never remember seeing a string or handkerchief round the knobs.

Q.—You are positive of that? A.—I am positive it was locked, because Mrs. Tilton on this one occasion unlocked it when I knocked at the door; I never saw a string or handkerchief round it—never.

Q.—Now, when was it with reference to this last conversation that Mrs. Tilton went to New-Brunswick? A.—Mrs. Tilton went to New-Brunswick, I think, in November; I think it was before this; this time that I am speaking of was in December, it I remember correctly.

Q.—What is your answer? A.—I think Mrs. Tilton went to New-Brunswick in November.

Q.—Before this last conversation or after—which was it? A.—I think it was before; I won't be certain, Sir.

THE CONVERSATION IN REGARD TO MRS. TILTON'S ILLNESS.

Q.—Well, when was it you had a conversation with Mr. Tilton in regard to Mrs. Tilton's illness—when you made—? A.—That was after Mrs. Tilton had come from New-Brunswick—that very night.

Q.—Whom did she bring with her from New-Brunswick? A.—I think she brought Miss Florence.

Q.—Florence? A.—I think she brought Miss Florence.

Q.—Do not you remember that she did bring Florence home? A.—I think she did, Sir; I won't be positive; I think she did.

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton reply to this suggestion of yours on that occasion? A.—What suggestion, Sir?

Q.—That he should treat Mrs. Tilton kindly, that she was ill, and so forth. A.—Oh, he rubbed his face and rubbed his hands through his hair, and said, "Oh, Elizabeth was as well as ever she was—that that was her custom to be crying all the time, and that she was crying for her sin with Mr. Beecher." I said it was not natural for people to be crying all the time unless they had something to cry about, and he said she was crying for her sin with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did you ask him any questions then? A.—No, Sir; I was feeling very badly that night; I thought Mrs. Tilton was going to die.

Q.—Don't let us speak of that now. A.—I did not feel like asking—

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton say what Mrs. Tilton's sin was? A.—No, Sir; that was the remark that he made that I have just told you.

Q.—Was that the only remark he made upon that subject? A.—He also made the remark that Elizabeth was as well as ever she was.

Q.—He did not state when the sin was committed, did he? A.—No, Sir; he did not state anything but what I have told you.

Q.—Nor he did not state how he discovered the sin that he spoke of? A.—No, Sir [shaking her

lived at any time before going to Mr. Tilton's? A.—Yes. Sir; after I left—would you like to know why I came to leave Mrs. Jack?

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, no!

Witness—While I was in Mrs. Jack's I met a lady in the street who knew me when I lived in Staten Island, Miss Ansell; there were two of them, sisters; they were school teachers, teaching music and French; I recognized them in the street, and they came to see me two or three times; they did not like where I was at Mrs. Jack's; they did not like the looks of things there, and one of them, Miss Ansell, advised me to leave Mrs. Jack's, and she would get me a good home, and they got me the place at Mr. Tilton's; I went to Mr. Tilton's through an advertisement they put in the paper for me.

Q.—During this period were you in a store in New-York? A.—During this period?

Q.—At any time before you went to Mrs. Tilton's? A.—Yes, I was in the Dollar Store.

Q.—In Broadway? A.—In Broadway, the Winter Garden Palace.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—Some little time; I don't remember how long.

Q.—Well, about how long? A.—About two or three months; it may have been longer, it may have been shorter; I could not say.

Q.—Who were the proprietors of that store? A.—It was kept by the Elias Brothers; that was the name, I think.

Q.—Did you have any trouble there? A.—No, Sir; I never had any trouble.

Q.—Did you leave pleasantly? A.—Yes. Sir; well, I thought it very strange when I left; do you want to know how I left?

Q.—Were you accused of anything? A.—I was not accused of anything; no, Sir.

Q.—Any difficulty between you and the proprietor? A.—Never a word.

Q.—What was the occasion of your leaving? A.—I was discharged, Sir.

Q.—By whom? A.—By the gentleman that paid at the young ladies' desk.

Q.—He did not give you any reason for it? A.—The way we were paid was we were paid every Saturday night; the money was put into envelopes and sealed up, and we had a percentage on everything that was sold, and we tore open the envelopes always as soon as we were paid to see how much we had; on Saturday night, when I tore up my envelop I found a little note inclosed saying: "Miss Turner, we require your services no longer," and then I went up to inquire about it, but I afterward learned from one of the young ladies—

Mr. Fullerton—No, no.

Q.—How did you come to go to the dollar store? A.—I don't remember how I got the position.

Q.—Don't you remember through whom you got it? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember how I came to get it.

Q.—Have you no recollection as to the way in which you got that position? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I have.

Q.—Do you recollect any of the circumstances attending your going to that place? A.—No, Sir; I don't recollect now.

Q.—What was your age at that time? A.—I don't remember, Sir, how old I was; if I knew the year I could tell.

Q.—How many years was it after you were at Mrs. Tilton's? A.—Oh! I had been to Mrs. Tilton's—it was during the ten years I had been there—I had been living at Mr. Tilton's off and on ten years.

Q.—Do you still think you were at Mr. Tilton's ten years? A.—Off and on for ten years, but I left two or three times.

Q.—You went there in 1864, did you not? A.—1864.

Q.—You left in 1870, did you not? A.—In 1870; yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not return after January, 1870? Mr. Shearman—1871.

Q.—You did not return after January, 1871, I should have said? A.—I returned to Mr. Tilton's—

Q.—After January, 1871, when you went to Steubenville, I mean? A.—I went away in January, 1871.

Q.—And you did not return after that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is a good deal short of ten years? A.—1864 and ten, 1874.

Q.—Yes, but you say 1870. That is immaterial, however? A.—Well, this is 75—1875. Yes, Sir. I was away at school, and I went there in 1864, and I was at school about three and a half years. Yes, Sir; I was there about ten years, that is, off and on. I would go there, and then I would leave again.

Q.—You left permanently in January, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Between 1864 and 1871 is not ten years? Mr. Shearman—Seven years.

Mr. Fullerton—No, it is not seven years.

Mr. Fullerton—(to the witness)—Now, how long was it after you left Mr. Tilton's, after you went to the dollar store, or in what year was it—. A.—I left Mr. Tilton's two or three times.

Q.—(Resumed.)—That you went to the dollar store? In what year was it? A.—I could not recollect, Sir.

Q.—Was it during 1867, 1868, or 1869? A.—No, Sir; 1867, 1868, and 1869—I think I was there permanently those three years.

Q.—Well, was it in 1866 that you were in the dollar store? A.—I cannot give you the dates, Sir.

Q.—Can you form no idea as to the time you were there? A.—I have not the slightest idea.

Q.—How many years was it before you went to Marietta? A.—I could not tell you, Sir.

Q.—Was it before or after you went to Southport? A.—Oh, it was after I went to Southport, I think.

Q.—Well, you were in Southport in 1866, I believe? A.—I don't remember what date it was.

Q.—Was it before or after you lived with Mr. David Dows? A.—Before or after I lived at Mr. Dows'?

Q.—Yes. A.—Let me see: I lived at Mr. Dows' in 18—in 1869. It must have been before that.

Q.—Before that? A.—Some little time, I think before that.

Q.—Well, were you ever in a store in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir; I was.

Q.—When was that? A.—It was in Mr. Ovington's store.

Q.—When was it? A.—This Winter, during the holidays.

Q.—Well, were you not there before that? A.—Before the holidays?

Q.—Before this present Winter. A.—At Mr. Ovington's?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Weren't you in a Brooklyn store years ago? A.—I was in another store, not Mr. Ovington's, before; I was only in Mr. Ovington's store once. And then I was in another store beside Mr. Ovington's.

Q.—What other store? A.—Mr. Jones'.

Q.—When were you in Mr. Jones'? A.—Well, I don't remember. There are so many things I have to think of I cannot give that date.

Q.—Well, as near as you can? A.—No, Sir, I do not think I can.

Q.—Was it during—was it after you had come to Mr. Tilton's? A.—I was at Mr. Tilton's. I was boarding at Mr. Tilton's when I was in the dollar store.

Q.—When you were in the dollar store? A.—In the dollar store; and I think—oh, yes, Sir, I was with Mrs. Tilton when I was at Mr. Jones', I think.

Q.—Were you ever in Mr. Lozier's [probably meaning Loeser's] store? A.—Mr. Lozier's?

Q.—Yes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do not remember that name? A.—Oh, yes, Sir, I remember the name very well.

Q.—Were you never there? A.—No, Sir, only those two stores, Mr. Jones' and Mr. Ovington's.

THE LETTERS WHICH SHE WROTE BEFORE SHE LEFT FOR STEUBENVILLE.

Q.—You have mentioned, Miss Turner, that just before you left for Steubenville you wrote some letters which were produced, of the date, and now you— A.—Just before I left I wrote some letters?

Q.—Yes. A.—I wrote just—well, one was a very short—it could not be called a letter; just a few lines.

Q.—Yes. A.—On a piece of paper, and then one for Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Which of those letters did you write first? For Mrs. Tilton, or for Mr. Tilton? A.—I wrote the one for Mr. Tilton, I think, first.

Q.—First? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where were you when you wrote that letter? A.—I was sitting in the—I was—when I wrote the letter I was in the second story back room, in his room where there is a little gas stove.

Q.—What occurred at the time of the writing of that letter? A.—We were talking about Mrs. Morse.

Q.—I want you to tell what was said.

Mr. Beach (in an undertone)—Go on. A.—Why, I think that I told Mr. Tilton—I do not know how the subject was—how the subject began, and I think I told Mr. Tilton that Mrs. Tilton had told Mrs. Morse all these—in my presence—all these scenes, these terrible things that he had told me—those awful things about Mr. Beecher and other men, and—

Q.—Mrs. Tilton had told Mrs. Morse in your presence? A.—In my presence; yes, Sir.

Q.—Yes? A.—And that Mrs. Morse wanted me to go around and tell Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Are you telling now what Mrs. Tilton told Mrs. Morse in your presence? A.—O, do you wish me to tell that? No, Sir, I am not; I am telling what I said to Mrs. Tilton at the time that I was—that we were fixing up that that he wrote—that I wrote for him.

Q.—Let us see, now, if you are not in error. Do you say that you were telling *Mrs.* Tilton? A.—No, Sir, I said *Mr.* Tilton.

Q.—You said Mrs. Tilton? A.—That was a mis-statement, then; I meant Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Very well; all right. Commence again so that we will not misunderstand it. What conversation was had between you and Mr. Tilton when you wrote the letter to which you refer? A.—I was telling you, Sir.

Q.—Well? A.—It was about Mrs. Morse, and that Mrs. Morse—I said that I thought I told him that Mrs. Tilton had told Mrs. Morse all those horrible scenes that he described to me in the parlor, and that Mrs. Morse wanted me to go around and tell Mr. Beecher all that had happened, and I would not go around and tell Mr. Beecher, and then he spoke about Mrs. Morse—when I said that Mrs. Morse wanted me to go around and tell Mr. Beecher about—well, that she—"That was bribing," he said, "that was bribing you;" and I said, "No, Sir, she did not bribe me, but she said if I would go round and tell this to Mr. Beecher that she would give me something nice." And then he asked me if I would write that down on paper and put my name to it.

Q.—Well? A.—And I did so.

Q.—Well, what did you say when he asked you that? A.—I said that I would.

Q.—You said that you would? A.—That I would put it down on paper and sign my name.

Q.—Did you put it down on paper? A.—Yes, Sir; on that paper that you have, I wrote it there. That was in January.

Q.—That was in January? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you get the paper? A.—I think he gave it to me. I think he brought me the paper and pen and ink.

SHE WROTE IT FROM TILTON'S DICTATION.

Q.—And then you wrote it? A.—And then I wrote it, yes, Sir, from his dic—[hesitating.]

Q.—His what? A.—He dictated it to me, and I wrote it.

Q.—He dictated it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What do you mean by his dictating it? Did he at the time— A.—Dictating his—what I mean by dictating, he told me what to say, and I put it down as he told me.

Q.—He would repeat a few words and then you would write it down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then he would pause while you were writing it down? A.—Yes, Sir; until he had made up his mind what would go next.

Q.—And then he would repeat something else? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you would write it down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And so you kept on until you finished it? A.—Yes, Sir; kept on until we finished it; it was not very long.

Q.—Now, is your recollection quite distinct about that? A.—Yes, Sir; very distinct.

Q.—You cannot be mistaken? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't he write it out first and didn't you copy it? A.—No, Sir: he dictated it to me; I am pretty sure of that.

Q.—Now, just see how sure you are. A.—Yes, Sir; I think that he dictated it to me; I don't remember copying it from his writing.

Mr. Fullerton then searched in the book of testimony before the committee for some point.

Mr. Beach—Here it is.

Mr. Fullerton—In your direct examination did you state as follows:

"He asked me if I would copy that off in my hand-writing and put my name to it, and I did it."

—in speaking of this very letter? A.—It must have been that letter, because that was the only one that he asked me to copy.

Q.—Well, do you remember of so stating in your direct examination? A.—I remember about stating about this—this—these few lines that I wrote; but I cannot remember just the language that I used—just the words that I used before the committee.

Q.—I am not speaking of the committee; I am speaking of what occurred here last week when you were under direct examination by Judge Porter. I ask you whether at that time, in speaking of this letter which is now the subject of inquiry, you did not say as follows:

"He then, after he got through about Mrs. Morse, and I had told him that Mrs. Morse had said that she would give me something nice if I would go around and tell Mr. Beecher this story, and he asked me if I would copy that off in my hand-writing and put my name to it, and I did it."

A.—Yes, Sir; copy off what I had been telling him about Mrs. Morse.

Q.—He did not furnish you then with a copy written out? A.—No, Sir; he did not; the copy was from his mind—that was what I meant.

Q.—Well, did he state it correctly, as you copied it? A.—He stated exactly as I copied it, Sir.

Q.—Did he state it correctly? A.—I don't understand what you mean by "correctly."

Q.—He stated some events, did he not, for you to put upon paper? A.—He stated just those events that I have been relating in regard to Mrs. Morse.

Q.—Yes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did he state the truth as it had taken place? A.—He stated just as it is written there.

Q.—No. I am not talking about that.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Fullerton)—Did he state it correctly?

Mr. Fullerton (adopting the suggestion)—Did he state it correctly as you had told him in that interview? A.—No, Sir; I do not know that he did state it correctly, because it—I think that it reads that Mrs. Morse bribed me; Mrs. Morse did not exactly bribe me, for I didn't tell the story.

Q.—Well, in every other respect was it correct—what he stated?

Mr. Porter—I object to that. He may ask facts—as to whether any fact stated was correct. They cannot put the question in a general form as to the contents of that letter—whether the letter was correct—without placing the letter in her hand so that she can testify for herself.

Mr. Fullerton—I am speaking of his statement, Sir, irrespective of that.

Mr. Beach—We are not asking about that.

Mr. Porter—"Did he state it correctly in that letter?" is the question.

Mr. Fullerton—No. I have not asked that.

Mr. Porter—I object to it.

Mr. Fullerton—No. [To the witness.] You had made certain statements to Mr. Tilton in regard to Mrs. Morse, had you, in that conversation? A.—I had spoken to him about Mrs. Morse, yes, Sir, and told him that Mrs. Tilton had described to her all that he had told me about her daughter.

Q.—And Mr. Tilton wanted you to put that upon paper and sign it, did he—what you told him? A.—Well, he picked it out to suit himself—what he wanted me to put on paper.

Q.—I am not asking that. He wanted you to put that, whatever it was, that you had stated to him, upon paper and sign it, did he not? A.—He wanted me to put what he dictated, something like that; I don't know whether it was exactly, or whether he fixed it.

Q.—After you made the statement to him, didn't he say: "Will you put that upon paper and sign it?" Is not that what he said? A.—He wanted me to put what he dictated on paper; it was in regard to that conversation I had had with him.

Q.—Did he ask you to put what he dictated on paper? Is that what he asked? A.—He asked me if I would put that on paper—I think that was the way he expressed it—and sign my name.

Q.—And by that he referred to what you had just told him about Mrs. Morse, did he not? A.—No, he did not fix that exactly—

Q.—We will see about that. I have not come to that yet. A.—Well, Sir.

Q.—Now, when he came to dictate, as you term it, what you should write, did he repeat correctly what you had told him about Mrs. Morse? A.—Oh, I don't know whether he repeated just the exact words that I used.

Q.—Well, in substance was it correct?

MR. PORTER OBJECTS TO THE QUESTION.

Mr. Porter—That I object to. What was dictated was written, and I submit that the writing speaks as to what it was, and that she is entitled to have the writing before her, and if they wish to ascertain, clause by clause, whether it was correct or not that she should be examined with reference to it.

Mr. Morris—How does the writing show what she has stated this morning in that respect?

Mr. Porter—What she had stated to Mrs. Morse.

Mr. Morris—The writing would not show whether that is correct or not.

Mr. Porter—I do not understand the gentleman's inquiry to be at all about what she stated to Mrs. Morse.

Mr. Morris—What she said concerning Mrs. Morse to Mr. Tilton. The writing would not show it.

Mr. Porter—"Concerning Mrs. Morse" is not, I suppose, in that letter?

Mr. Fullerton—No, not by any means.

Mr. Porter—One moment. If he is inquiring for the conversation between her and Mrs. Morse, I have no objection. If he is inquiring for what Mr. Tilton then dictated and she wrote, then I submit that what she wrote, under his dictation, should be before us.

The Court—Yes; that is so.

Mr. Morris—That is not the inquiry.

The Court—If, on the other hand, about its being confined to the letter, he is inquiring whether Mr. Tilton asked her to write down what Mrs. Morse had said. I think he may do that without showing the letter.

Mr. Porter—Undoubtedly. She says that he dictated it clause by clause, the whole of what she wrote.

The Court—Yes, still the—

Mr. Fullerton—My inquiry relates to a period of time before it was committed to paper.

The Court—Well, if that be so then interrogate her.

Mr. Porter—I suppose the rule to be well settled that you cannot inquire as to what transpired before words were committed to paper, when they were committed to paper; the paper itself is in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

THE OBJECT OF THE INQUIRY.

The Court—The object of the inquiry seems to be to ascertain whether the conversation with Mrs. Morse was dictated, and was the subject matter of the letter in a general way—general sense.

Mr. Fullerton—I am not talking about the letter.

Mr. Porter—One is as to the truth of the letter, and the other is whether or no in dictating it he dictated it as she previously told it to him. Now, the witness should be treated fairly, and should hear what the words of the letter are, and your Honor sees very readily, in view of her testimony, that Mrs. Morse offered to relate the stories against Mr. Beecher, whereas your Honor and the jury know she related stories about—

Mr. Fullerton—That is not in order, and I object to it.

The Court—There is one inquiry which Mr. Fullerton has made which has not been answered. She says he asked her to write "that," and I want to learn whether the "that" used referred to what had passed between the witness and Mrs. Morse, and prior to the writing of the letter. It seems to me that might be permissible.

Mr. Porter—That we have no objection to.

The Court—I don't think that inquiry was answered fully.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; it has not been answered.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—Now, Miss Turner, will you be kind enough to tell me whether in the dictation of Mr. Tilton he stated correctly what you had told him in regard to Mrs. Morse?

Mr. Porter—Now, I object to your Honor allowing the question to be repeated.

The Court—Well, let her see the letter.

Mr. Fullerton—I am not talking about the letter.

The Witness—If you will let me see it.

Mr. Porter—One moment, Miss Turner.

The Court—There is no objection to seeing the letter, of course.

Mr. Fullerton—I have an objection to showing it to her now, Sir. What have we got to do with the letter?

The Court—She had a conversation with Mrs. Morse.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Now, she related that conversation to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—I think you can show whether or not that was what he asked her to write, and, if so, when you step beyond that, you ought to show her the letter.

Mr. Fullerton—I have not taken that step, and don't propose to quite yet; nor will the counsel compel me to take that step.

Mr. Porter—If the question is read, your Honor will see it.

Mr. Fullerton—Because if I take that step, I will put my foot in it, and I don't propose to do that.

The Court—I think she may answer that. Let the question be read.

The stenographer then read the question as follows:

"Q.—Now, Miss Turner, will you be kind enough to tell me whether, in the dictation of Mr. Tilton, he stated correctly what you told him in respect of Mrs. Morse?"

Mr. Porter—I object to that question as assuming what does not appear—that she knows what it was he did dictate to her, without the production of the writing in which it is rendered, and that she should be examined generally on her recollection as to the contents of that which was dictated and written, without having the writing before her.

The Court—I think she can answer.

Mr. Fullerton—The writing has nothing to do with the dictation. I am going to ask her, then, if she wrote it down as it was dictated.

The Court—It is an attempt to get at the recollection of the witness, about which there is a good deal of freedom to be allowed. Now repeat the question again, and let the witness understand exactly the question.

The stenographer read the question as follows:

Q.—Now, Miss Turner, will you be kind enough to tell me whether, in the dictation, Mr. Tilton stated it correctly—what you had told him in regard to Mrs. Morse? A.—Well, I put it down just as he stated it.

The Court—No, that is not the point, Madam.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not the point, Madam.

The Court—Just recollect the question. In dictating to you, did he correctly repeat what you had told him about Mrs. Morse or what Mrs. Morse had said. A.—Well, Sir, I cannot recollect whether he repeated correctly or incorrectly; but I put it down.

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind about putting it down. We have not come to that.

Mr. Porter—The answer is proper.

Mr. Fullerton—No, it is not proper.

The Court—I think we will let the answer stand just as she made it.

Q.—Can you recollect whether, in repeating what you had told him, he repeated it substantially correctly?

Mr. Porter—I object to it.

The Court—I think he has a right to put it.

Mr. Porter—I except to your Honor's decision allowing him to repeat it again.

The Court—Yes.

DID HE REPEAT IT CORRECTLY.

Q.—Can you recollect whether, in repeating what you had told him, he repeated it correctly? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I knew whether he repeated it correctly or incorrectly.

Q.—In listening to his dictation did you discover that he had made any mistake in doing it? A.—I don't remember, Sir; because he seemed very much excited just then.

Q.—Never mind.

The Court—By "mistake" he means departure from the statement by Mrs. Morse.

Q.—You paid attention to what he dictated, did you not? A.—I think I did at the—yes, but I don't recollect.

Q.—Did you at the time of his dictation discover any errors that he had fallen into in repeating the language or substance of what you had first told him?

Mr. Porter—I object to the second repetition of the substance of the letter. I submit there has been nothing in the bearing of the witness that calls for a repetition of a question once clearly and intelligently answered.

Mr. Fullerton—It is a wonder my friend don't claim that she is insulted.

The Court—It is no reflection upon the witness at all. It is a mere test of the character of the recollection of the witness.

Mr. Porter—I except to your Honor's decision to have a repetition of the question.

Mr. Fullerton—I have not repeated the question. I ask now whether, when he dictated and she was paying attention to it, she discovered any error or any departure from the words, or the substance of the words, which you had just told him? A.—I may have discovered it; I don't remember.

The Court—Do you recollect his having done so?

The Witness—No, Sir; I don't recollect.

Q.—Well, if you had discovered any error that he had fallen into, would you not have corrected it?

Mr. Porter—I object to that question. That is reasoning with the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—No, it is not.

Mr. Porter—Purely metaphysical; an inference; hypothetical. She is not bound to come here and give her opinions as an expert as to the probabilities of the laws of memory. She is not here to speculate, but to say what she remembers and all she remembers.

The Court—I think she may answer that question.

Mr. Porter—I object to the decision.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Now, will you please answer? A.—Please repeat the question.

Q.—If you had discovered, when he was dictating to you what to write, any error that he had fallen into in repeating your language or the substance of what you told him, would you have put it down as he dictated it, or would you have corrected the error?

The Court—Or called attention to it?

A.—Well, he told it so fast, but yet I think if he was dictating a falsehood that it seems to me my attention would have been called to it; but I don't recollect about that.

Q.—Don't you think that if your attention—

A.—All I know is—

Q.—One moment—

Mr. Porter—I think she is entitled to answer; if she is called upon for a reason she has a right to state it.

Q.—Do you think if he had stated a falsehood you would have written it down as he dictated, or would have called his attention to it? A.—It seems to me I don't think I would have written down a falsehood; but he told it so quick—he seemed to be so excited about it, that I don't think I stopped to think anything about it.

Q.—He didn't tell it any quicker than you could write, did he?

Mr. Porter—I object to that question.

A.—Well, I don't know—

MR. PORTER AGAIN OBJECTS.

Mr. Porter—One moment, Miss Turner, I object to that.

The Court—I think we have it sufficiently.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, we have not had it at all.

Q.—Did he dictate faster than you could write?

Mr. Porter—She has already been examined upon that question; she said he stopped for her to write, and she wrote it at once, and she wrote it under excitement.

The Court—Yes.

Q.—Did he dictate to you faster than you could write?

Mr. Porter—We except to the decision admitting the question.

The Court—Yes.

The Witness—Shall I answer?

Mr. Fullerton—Did he dictate faster than you could write? A.—Yes, Sir; it seems to me he did; it seems to me that he had to stop once or twice, if I remember correctly.

Q.—And what occasioned him to stop? A.—Why, he was going on too fast for me.

Q.—Well, how did he find it out? A.—I found it out.

Q.—And what did you say to him? A.—I do not recollect what I said, except that he was speaking too fast.

Q.—You did say that? A.—I cannot swear positively to that. I could not swear to that. That is the way I think it was.

Q.—That is the way you think it was. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you write all that he dictated? A.—Yes, Sir; I wrote all and just as he dictated it.

SHE WROTE WHAT WAS NOT TRUE.

Q.—Now, I will read and ask you some questions—I find the following sentence in the letter of Jan. 10, 1871:

"Your mother, Mrs. Morse, has repeatedly attempted to hire me, by offering me dresses and presents, to go to certain persons and tell them stories"—

Mr. Shearman—That is not all the sentence.

Mr. Fullerton—Is not it?

Mr. Shearman—No, Sir—

"injurious to the character of your husband."

Mr. Fullerton—I am glad you discovered it, because I cannot read the balance of it.

Mr. Porter—We have it printed.

Mr. Fullerton—And there is where you have the advantage of me, because I am reading her handwriting.

Mr. Shearman—It is printed in the book.

Mr. Fullerton—Is it?

Mr. Shearman—And it is printed on your mind, for it is in the letter; the counsel asked what the words were? I read the whole of it, "tell them stories injurious to the character of your husband."

Mr. Fullerton—

"Tell them stories injurious to the character of your husband."

—Was that true? A.—That was not true, if that is the way it is written, because Mrs. Morse had not repeatedly—only on this occasion—

Mr. Fullerton—I do not want all that.

Mr. Porter—Let her explain.

The Court—Her answer is, it is not true, because Mrs. Morse had only on one occasion made one request; that answers the exception fully, it seems to me.

Mr. Fullerton—I will read further:

"I have been persuaded that the kind attentions shown me by Mr. Tilton for years were dishonorable demonstrations"—

Q.—Was that true? A.—That Mrs. Morse had said that?

Q.—I will read exactly as it is written.

"I have been persuaded that the kind attentions shown me by Mr. Tilton for years were dishonorable demonstrations."

A.—I supposed they were dishonorable demonstrations after Mrs. Tilton had told me that he had confessed about it.

Mr. Beach—No, no, no.

Mr. Fullerton—No, no, I don't ask you that. Is that true that you had been so persuaded that the kind attentions shown you by Mr. Tilton for years were dishonorable demonstrations? A.—There was no persuading about it; nobody persuaded; I believed her when Mrs. Tilton told me he confessed to her.

Mr. Beach—No, no.

Mr. Fullerton—Then the statement in the letter is not true?

Mr. Porter—She has not said that—

Mr. Fullerton—Is that statement in the letter true? A.—No, Sir; because nobody persuaded me.

The Court—Well?

Mr. Fullerton—I will read another sentence:

"I never at the time thought that Mr. Tilton's caresses were for such a purpose."

A.—For a bad purpose?

Q.—For such a purpose? A.—No, Sir; I did not think so at the time.

Q.—How? A.—I had not such a thought in regard to them at the time. I did though, after he confessed it to Mrs. Tilton.

The Court—No, the question is whether that particular statement is true.

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind. Did not you think at the time he proceeded to put his hand on your neck that it was a dishonorable attention? A.—I thought it was immodest; that was the term I applied to it.

WHAT DID SHE THINK OF IT.

Q.—And you did not think it was a dishonorable attention?

Mr. Porter—"Dishonorable demonstration."

Mr. Fullerton—Dishonorable demonstration? A.—I thought it was improper—but dishonorable—that word did not come into my head at that time that I know of. I thought it was improper and immodest.

Q.—But not dishonable? A.—I don't know that that term would apply there—dishonorable, that word did not come into my head—dishonorable; I thought it was immodest and something he ought not to do, and I told him so.

Q.—I read again: "I do not want to be made use of by Mrs. Morse or by any one else to bring trouble on my two best friends, you and your husband"—is that true? A.—I did not like to bring trouble on Mr. and Mrs. Tilton; no, Sir.

Q.—You did not want to be used by Mrs. Morse for that purpose—

Mr. Shearman—Or any one else.

Mr. Fullerton—Or any one else?

The Witness—I stated to him that I did no want to go and tell these stories.

Mr. Beach—No, no.

Mr. Fullerton—I am talking about the language in that letter. A.—What is it you want me to answer?

Q.—I ask you if that is true—"I do not want to be made use of by Mrs. Morse or any one else to bring trouble on my two best friends, you and your husband?" A.—I do not think I said that to Mr. Tilton—that I did not want to be made use of—that was his own fabrication.

Q.—Yes? A.—The way he put it for himself—the way he dictated it—

Q.—He dictated it? A.—If that is my writing, I would like to see it.

The Court—Now, the inquiry is whether that was the fact, Miss Turner—whether that was true? A.—Whether what was true? I did not want to be made use of—

Mr. Fullerton—That calls for yes or no.

Mr. Porter—She has answered it—that she did not want to be made use of to injure any one.

The Witness—I did not want to injure any one.

Mr. Fullerton—That was on the 10th of January, 1871—was it not? A.—Yes; it was.

THE CONVERSATION ABOUT GOING TO SCHOOL.

Q.—When was the conversation with you in reference to going to school; before or after the writing of that letter? A.—It was after.

Q.—How long after? A.—Well, I went—I think I left in 1871 for Steubenville; the 17th day of February.

Q.—And about how long before you left was it that the conversation was had about your going to school?

The Witness—How long before?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. A.—It was on Sunday, and I left for school—I left for school, I think, two or three days after.

Q.—Two or three days after. During the succeeding week, or the same week? A.—Sunday—and I think Thursday or Wednesday or Friday, I don't know which it was, that I left for school.

DID SHE REGARD THE STATEMENTS IN THE LETTER CORRECT.

Q.—At the time of signing that paper did you regard the statements contained in it all correct?

Mr. Porter—I did not hear that question.

Mr. Fullerton (Repeating)—At the time of signing this letter did she regard the statements contained in it as correct.

Mr. Porter—I object to that question, Sir; he has asked her in regard to it in detail, and she has answered, and now he asks if she regarded them as correct, and now going over the same ground is tending to mislead the witness.

Judge Neilson—I think we will allow it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, now, the gentleman's claims are entirely unfounded, and nobody knows better than he that they are.

Judge Neilson—I think the witness may answer the question.

Mr. Fullerton—Of course she may.

Mr. Porter—I except to the decision, your Honor.

Mr. Fullerton (to the stenographer)—Now, will you repeat the question? And [turning to the court] it comes down to another period; at the time of the signing of that paper which has not been inquired about at all.

The Stenographer (reading)—"At the time of signing that letter, did you regard the statements contained in it all correct?"

The Witness—I do not think I thought anything about the statements in that letter, Sir; I had been talking with Mr. Tilton—

AN ERASURE IN THE LETTER.

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—That's an answer; that's an answer, Miss Turner. Now, you observe an erasure there in that letter, [handing letter to witness,] Miss Turner; can you tell me what was written there before the erasure was made?

The Witness (after examining letter closely)—No, Sir; it is so badly scratched.

Mr. Fullerton—You mean it is so well scratched out?

The Witness—Yes, Sir; so well scratched out.

Q.—Do you recollect the fact that you did erase something that you had written? A—No, Sir; I do not; it has been erased; I do not recollect anything about it.

THE LETTER WRITTEN AT MRS. TILTON'S REQUEST.

Q.—Well, I understand you to say that you wrote another letter? A.—I wrote a few lines; I don't suppose it could be called a letter.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; and who asked you to write the other letter? A.—The retraction, or what one?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Porter—What letter?

Mr. Fullerton—I refer to D 10; the small letter.

The Witness—Who asked me to write the other one?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. A.—Mrs. Tilton, Sir.

Q.—Where did she ask you—where was she when she asked you to write that? A.—When she asked me to write it she was in the same room where Mr. Tilton had dictated this other letter.

Q.—Were you and she there alone? A.—Yes, Sir; we were alone in the room. Mr. Tilton was pacing up and down the hall.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; well, did you write that without her assistance? A.—I copied that from Mrs. Tilton's handwriting, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton prepared the copy before she asked you to write it? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Tilton prepared the copy.

Q.—Mr. Tilton prepared the copy. When? A.—That day, I think, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him? A.—No, Sir; I have Mrs. Tilton's word for it.

Mr. Fullerton—Ah; I move to strike that out, Sir.

Mr. Porter—I object to its being stricken out, Sir.

Judge Neilson—I think we will let it stand, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—What? What she heard from Mrs. Tilton; is that to stand as evidence in this case?

Judge Neilson—Well, you are with Mrs. Tilton now.

Mr. Fullerton—How, Sir?

Judge Neilson—You are busy with Mrs. Tilton as to that letter. Suppose Mrs. Tilton stated to the witness at the time that Mr. Tilton prepared it, I think it would be competent.

Mr. Fullerton—She did not state it at the time.

The Witness—No, Sir, she did not say so at that time.

Judge Neilson—Very well; then we will strike it out.

Mr. Fullerton—Did she hand you the paper for you to copy?

The Witness—The letter-paper or her copy?

Mr. Fullerton—Her copy. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you sat down and copied it, did you, as she handed it to you? A.—I think I read it over, Sir, first.

Q.—You read it over first? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In whose handwriting was it? A.—Mrs. Tilton's.

Q.—Was she in the room when you copied it? A.—Yes, Sir; she was standing by the chair in which I was sitting.

Q.—Well, did that paper embody a truth or falsity?

Mr. Porter—I object to that question. He has no right to assume that it embodied a falsity; he has no right to interrogate a witness upon the assumption that he can inquire whether a certain thing was true or false.

The Court—Well, Sir.

Mr. Porter—And that inquiry must be with the paper before her so that she can see what it is.

The Court—I think the inquiry must be with reference to the paper.

Mr. Porter—And that it must be handed to her so that she can see it.

The Court—Yes, so that she may see it.

Mr. Fullerton—I think that is the better course.

Q.—Is that letter in your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir; it is in my handwriting.

Mr. Fullerton—I will read it.

BESSIE TURNER TO MRS. TILTON.

JAN. 19.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON—The story that Mr. Tilton once lifted me from my bed, and carried me screaming to his own, and attempted to violate my person, is a wicked lie. Yours truly, BESSIE T.

Q.—Had you heard of such a story as that before writing this letter? A.—It was on the paper before me; I read it over.

Q.—Is that the first you had heard of such a story? A.—Heard of the story?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Court—Such a story—such a statement.

The Witness—Whether I knew that he had carried me from my bed?

Mr. Beach—No, no.

Q.—Is that the first you heard of that story that Mr. Tilton once lifted you from your bed and carried you screaming to his own, and attempted to violate your person?

Witness—Mrs. Tilton?

Q.—Mr. Tilton—that Mr. Tilton lifted you from your bed, and carried you screaming to his own, and attempted to violate your person—is that the first you heard of that story? A.—He carried me from my bed to his, but not screaming.

Q.—Is that the first you had ever heard of that story, or knew that it was circulated? A.—Why, I never saw it circulated except in this paper by Mrs. Tilton.

The Court—That in part answers the question.

Mr. Fullerton—In part, yes.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—But that does not satisfy me.

The Court—Well, go on.

Mr. Fullerton—I want the whole thing answered.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

WAS THAT THE FIRST TIME SHE HEARD OF THE STORY.

Q.—When you copied the paper Mrs. Tilton handed you, was that the first time you had ever heard of the story that Mr. Tilton carried you screaming from your bed to his own and attempted to violate your person? A.—Well, I had heard these things about it myself, but that he carried me screaming—

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Miss Turner, that is not an answer to my question. I am asking you whether you knew when you copied that letter if that was the first time you heard of the story in that form—by that form, I mean carried you screaming from your bed? A.—I don't think I ever heard anything about it until I saw it in the copy before me.

Q.—Did you make any attempt to correct it? A.—I read it over and said, I will be calling myself a liar, because it impressed me then that he had carried me from my bed and wanted to harm me, because he so confessed to Mrs. Tilton, and my writing that would be calling myself a liar.

Q.—Had he ever carried you to his bed screaming? A.—Screaming?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir.

DID HE EVER ATTEMPT TO VIOLATE HER PERSON.

Q.—Did he ever attempt to violate your person? A.—Well, he had never used any harshness; no, Sir, except when he knocked me down.

Q.—Did he ever attempt to violate your person? A.—Yes, Sir, he did.

Q.—When? A.—Because he confessed to Mrs. Tilton, and when—

Mr. Beach—I move to strike that out.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—She is constantly interjecting it, Sir, against my remonstrances.

The Court—The question is very simple. You can pay attention to the exact form of it and answer.

Q.—When did he attempt to violate your person? A.—Well, he wanted to harm me that first night he came in, because he confessed it.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike that out, Sir—that he confessed it.

The Court—Yes. The question is one as to your knowledge if ever he did attempt to violate your person?

Mr. Porter—The question is evidently an ambiguous one to the witness, in the form in which it is put.

The Court—The word "attempt" means to undertake.

Mr. Porter—But it implies a question of Mr. Tilton's intent, which, of course, she could not answer.

Mr. Fullerton—She can tell the circumstances as they occurred, and her belief.

Mr. Porter—That he had made an attempt to violate her person she can only ascertain from other circumstances.

The Court—The inquiry is as to an attempt to violate her person, which means an undertaking. It is a plain, simple question, which, of course, the witness cannot fail to understand.

Mr. Porter—She must answer according to the fact, and she has answered according to the facts.

Mr. Beach—She has answered the question.

Mr. Porter—She has not; ask it again.

Mr. Beach—We have asked her the question whether Mr. Tilton had attempted to violate her person, and she said he did, and we then asked her when, and this argument is gotten up at a time when we are calling only for the time he made the attempt.

Mr. Porter—She answered with a qualification, because he confessed his purpose to Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir.

The Court—She did not say he said that was

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE NATIONAL NAVY—THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

NEW SHIPS TO BE BUILT—RELIGION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE PAPACY IN THE FUTURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, March 6, 1875.

More than a year ago the Italian Government took a partial account of stock in trade and made out an invoice of the vessels, old and new, of the military marine. It was found that more than thirty of the vessels of various classes were, if not unseaworthy, at least so much out of fashion and out of repair as to be no longer of much use to the service. Liberty was asked of Parliament to sell them to the highest bidder, and by a vote just taken, such a sale has been authorized. Any small-fry sovereign in funds, who is ambitious to set up a Navy, has now his opportunity. There are among the vessels to be sold seven iron-clads of pretty heavy weight, and twenty-three old wooden bandboxes of side-wheel and screw steamers; the whole number about one-third of the entire force of the Italian fleet. The proceeds of sale, so far as they may go, are to be used to pay for new ships, and more money is to be added by appropriations obtained by pressing what life remains out of the bloodless turnip of the Treasury. The Navy will gradually be renewed and made more efficient, as means to meet the indispensable outlay, are found. Meanwhile, reliance will be placed upon the torpedo system for the defense of the coast, in a proximate war. It will be many years before the country will find itself in condition to maintain a powerful Navy, if necessity or ambition should demand the creation of an imposing force. But an efficient, well-organized fleet, such as it is practicable to keep up, might be of great value, thrown into the scale in case of hostilities carried on with the help of allies who are strong on the sea. Italy is a sea-faring nation, and has good material out of which sailors, either for naval or mercantile service, can be made. Garibaldi, —who, with his varied experiences, has also had that of a navigator—appeared in the chamber before the vote was taken, and added his word upon the sale of rotten ships question. Since the old General has given so many new proofs of his generous spirit of abnegation, and the Government party has recovered from the fright which his anticipated coming to Rome caused, there has been a universal pæan sounded by the organs of all parties. It is said that even the Pope has given sign of curiosity to see this single-hearted patriot, who has given such an example to the Papacy, and to all, of unworldly ambition.

RELIGION IN EDUCATION.

Five months ago there was held at Bologna a congress of teachers and friends of popular instruction, at which by a formal vote the union of secular with religious or dogmatic instruction was denounced, and the recommendation made that the Catholic catechism be banished from the public schools. The present week a large public meeting has been held in the City of Genoa which has passed resolutions in the same sense. Indeed, a petition was prepared, which has received a great many signatures, to be presented to Parliament, asking that body to establish by law that the teaching in the public schools shall be confined to secular instruction, and that whatever is connected with the catechism and theological doctrine shall be left wholly to the sacristy, the family, and the Sunday-school. In the language of the petition, "In the name of equality and justice we invoke Parliament to pass a law which shall confine to the domestic hearth and the temple of worship the religious catechism, leaving the elementary schools a tranquil common retreat, where families may bring together their children in a social brotherhood, to be instructed in the first elements of knowledge and in the precepts of civil morality, which teach first of all toleration and respect for the convictions of others," &c.

THE POPULAR SENTIMENT.

I think in Italy as much as anywhere the truth is recognized that no political society or civil authority can be well founded which does not take careful account of the religious and moral instruction of the population. At the same time the feeling is rapidly growing that no exclusive system must be permitted which forces the conscience, or gives a monopoly of power to a party, whether Catholic or any other, which has for its first object to keep up its recruits or hold in its hands the control of all civil and social forces. The antagonism of the Church with the independence and unity of the State is bringing about these results; for to preserve its own life is the first duty of the civil power. If Parliament should take action, and a general rule be applied, one of the effects would be to set a great many of the priests who are now a drag upon society about useful work. As it is at present, not a few of them, when the mass and offices are said, dawdle away the day, stuffing their heads with tobacco—for snuff-taking is nearly universal among them—and giving not a very high example of social civilization. The lower clergy are the victims of a false system. They are capable, with a more practical education of doing a vast amount of good to Italy, and, with all that is said about the utter estrangement and indifference of the population toward the Church and religious concerns, there can be no doubt that there is a very general quiescent desire or longing to have the clergy what it should be—less enslaved to the prefates and in closer intimacy with the people, by sympathizing with their aspirations, and laboring with them to build up the institutions of a common country. Both in patriotism and intellectual instruction the Italian is far inferior to the French clergy, which has done so much for the social civilization of France.

THE PAPACY.

As the time approaches for the election of a successor to the present Pontiff, it becomes more probable that Germany will be forced into a position which will oblige the Government to veto the choice, if continued obstinacy on the part of the curia, should lead to the selection of one pledged to the maintenance of the present course of procedure; which is an insuperable hindrance to a good understanding between the Church and the Empire. It seems that questions have lately been put by the German Government to the Italian Ministry, asking how far it feels free to go in its action toward the Vatican, or to what degree it is willing to strain the ties by which it is bound to the Papacy by the law of guarantees, voted several years ago. We see no sign yet that indicates that this Government is disposed to change its policy of patient forbearance toward the Vatican as long as the present Pope lives. Newspapers here which favor the Ministry, while they express a desire to appease the clerical party and gain its friendship for the Italian cause, express at the same time fears that overtures made by the Vatican, which might be accepted, would have for result to throw the State once more so much under the influence of the curia as to seriously damage, if not prove fatal, to the cause of progress to which the nation is pledged. One newspaper says:

"We are far from cherishing any sentiment of preconceived hostility, and we wish that our words may not have an offensive sound to any one; but weighing political events, or regarding them from a speculative point of view, we are forced to believe that Italy must count it as a piece of good fortune her struggle with the Vatican, with no act of *reachement* on the part of our Government. It is providential that nothing in the way of conciliation, so called, has yet been brought about, and it will be a greater providence if nothing ever is brought about."

BAD CLERICAL MANAGEMENT.

There is what seems like a fatal blindness in the conduct of the managers of affairs in the Papal Chamber. The Hierarchy is confident that it will triumph by stubborness, and by holding out, forgetting that every day, by the action of Governments, and the powerful influence upon public opinion of a free press, whole communities, made up of Catholic subjects, are escaping from its control. To passionless observers outside the controversial circle, it seems as if it would be wiser to guide the current instead of thinking to check it, by opposing to it obstacles which must be swept away.

PARLIAMENT.

As for Parliament, and the lack of energy in its proceedings, as much complaint as ever is made. There is enough practical work on the docket of business; but most of the exciting questions are consigned to the past, and the decorum of the Chamber is very well maintained. There is little fear of the occurrence in the lower house of such a case as that of Kentucky Brown—called up like a schoolboy to have the fool's cap put upon his head, and be reproved for misdemeanor. Indeed, the ill-manners of the Democrats are hurting our cause, and our example is less quoted than it was; or it is held up to bring discredit upon the form of political society which is founded upon, or is inspired by, the Democratic classes of the population.

THE ICE IN THE HUDSON.

A TWENTY YEARS' RECORD OF THE BREAKING UP OF THE ICE—PROBABILITY THAT IT WILL BE LATER THIS YEAR THAN FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY BEFORE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, March 23, 1875.

The continued cold weather, and the extraordinary thickness and solidity of the ice this season, are causing old river men to make the rather safe prophecy of a late opening of navigation. The following is a record for the last twenty years of the dates of the breaking up of the ice, and other occurrences at the yearly opening of the Hudson. Under each year is given the principal river events taking place in that Spring:

1855—Ice moved March 5. First boat March 14.
1856—Ice moved April 6. Ferry crossed April 3. March 31, 100 head of cattle crossed on the ice. Mr. Pells drove from his dock, opposite Staatsburg, to Poughkeepsie and back over the ice.
1857—Ferry crossed 22d of February. Ice moved Feb. 23. Sloop Anaconda, of Newburg, arrived here Feb. 25, before any steamer; first steamer arrived Feb. 27.
1858—Ice moved March 16. Steamer Republic arrived March 23.
1859—Steam-boat Hero passed south March 9; North America arrived March 10, and barge Exchange March 12.
1860—Row-boat ferry came through the ice from Lewisburg March 1, one day ahead of the steam ferry. River opened March 2, and steamer Republic arrived March 6.
1861—River opened March 2.
1862—Three boats arrived March 23; ice moved March 25.
1863—River opened Feb. 21, but closed up again Feb. 24. Steamer Kent forced her way through March 2, but on March 4 the ice grew solid, and the Kent was not able to force another passage until March 23.
1864—River opened Feb. 26. Steamer Republic arrived March 6.
1865—Ice moved March 13.
1866—Ice moved March 13.
1867—Ice moved Feb. 16. Propeller Hasbrouck arrived March 4, until which time drifting fields of ice prevented navigation.
1868—Ice moved March 17. Propeller Miller arrived March 20.
1869—Ferry crossed Feb. 17, but her track became frozen up and she did not cross again till March 12. Propeller Miller arrived March 15.
1870—River open all Winter; mercury not below zero all through the season. Steamer Connecticut made nine trips to Troy after Jan. 20. The Miller made her first trip March 17.
1871—Ferry crossed March 1. Ice moved March 3. Hasbrouck arrived March 8.
1872—Ferry crossed March 13. Hasbrouck arrived March 17, but was frozen in at her dock March 20. Ice moved March 26.
1873—Ice moved March 31. Ferry crossed March 30. Miller arrived April 1.
1874—Ferry ran all Winter; ice moved March 2.

During the first ten years, from 1855 to 1865, the average time of the ice moving was March 12. During the next nine years, of which 1874 is the last, the average time was March 9. This year, 1875, completes the decade, and to bring the average up to March 12, the ice cannot move until March 30, and judging from present appearances it is not unlikely that the river will remain closed until long after that time. It will be seen that in the above record of twenty years, the latest date for the breaking up of the ice was in 1856, and the other extreme was in 1870, when the river was open at this place all Winter. At present the ice here is about eleven inches thick, and as, from stagnation of business and lowness of freights this Spring, there is no incentive for boats to break through the frosty barrier, it is more than probable that the river will remain closed even later than in 1856. It is now frozen over solidly as far south as Tarrytown. In Newburg Bay there is solid ice ten inches thick.

THE CENTENNIAL MEDALS—OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—In order to enable the public to distinguish Centennial Medals issued from the United States Mint by order of Congress, the United States Centennial Board of Finance have found it necessary to issue the following official notice:

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE, PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1875.

It being deemed essential "that medals, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions, commemorative of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence," should be officially issued, the Congress of the United States, by special act, approved June 16, 1874, directed the same to be prepared at the Mint for the Centennial Board of Finance, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage act of 1873, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof, and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said Coinage act against the counterfeiting or imitation of coins of the United States shall apply to the medals struck and issued under the provisions of this act. These medals having been prepared and issued are now being sold by the Centennial Board of Finance and its agents, and the profits arising therefrom strictly applied in aid of the preparation for the celebration of the anniversary which the medals commemorate. They are the only medals relating to the great events of 1876, officially issued, and may be readily distinguished from any of the tokens styled Centennial medals and issued by private parties for their individual profit, from the fact that in addition to the designs and other wording, the larger medals have stamped upon them "Act of Congress, June, 1874," and the others, "By authority of the Congress of the U. S."

These official medals are of four kinds—small gilt at $1; large bronze at $2; coin silver at $3; large gilt at $5, or all inclosed in one case at $11. Cautionary notice is hereby given that the Centennial Board of Finance intends to avail itself of the protection and privilege granted by the acts of Congress above-mentioned, and that the highly penal provisions for publishing, counterfeiting, or imitating the authorized official medals will be strictly enforced against all infringement and violation.

(Signed) JOHN WELSH, President,
Centennial Board of Finance.
FREDERICK FRALEY, Secretary.

TEA PARTY IN AID OF THE SHELTERING ARMS.

A Lady Washington tea party, in aid of the Sheltering Arms, will take place on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday next, at the armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. The festival is under the patronage of some of the leading ladies of the City, who are interested in the Sheltering Arms, and efficient preparations are being made. A Knickerbocker kitchen and a relic-room will form a part of the attractions. All the States are to be represented, and each table will be furnished with the dishes peculiar to its own State. The committee in charge of the relic-room has been fortunate enough to secure part of the famous collection of Edmund Law Rogers, Esq., of Baltimore, probably the most unique and interesting of the Washington relics in the country, and liberal contributions to the exhibition have been received from New-York. The hall is to be beautifully decorated, and the ladies are sparing no pains to make the tea party a perfect success.

NOTES FROM CHICAGO.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE NORTH-WEST.

THE EVENTFUL HISTORY OF MISS EMMA ABBOTT—THE "BLACK LAWS" OF ILLINOIS—A COLORED RECEPTION—AN EFFICIENT FIRE INSURANCE PATROL COMPANY—THE EGYPTIAN DIAMONDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 18, 1875.

The story of the life of Miss Emma Abbott, who is about making her début in the musical world, cannot fail to be of interest. Miss Abbott was born in this city in 1850, although a good portion of her life has been spent in the neighboring State of Wisconsin. The story of a childhood of squalor and wretchedness which has been circulated of her is not too highly drawn. The father, a strange, visionary kind of man, many years ago abandoned his family, but through the exertions of an elder son they were partially kept from actual want. In early life Miss Emma showed decided musical ability. As a little girl she used to sing in public, accompanying herself on the guitar. She made the most of every chance she had, and worked and studied with a will. The mother wisely encouraged the daughter in the love of music, little thinking, however, that she was to be wedded to it for life. After their removal to Wisconsin the Abbotts were so reduced in circumstances that Emma was compelled to resort to her songs and her guitar for help to save the family from want and suffering. Her street attempts in Milwaukee are yet remembered by many who gave her a few coppers in return for her childish ballads. This public life was, however, of short duration, and the bright little girl was soon missed from the city of bricks and buck beer. Of her recent life most people are already familiar. A few years ago, when in Cincinnati, Miss Abbott sang in the presence of Clara Louise Kellogg. That song decided her fate, for the charmed and delighted prima donna threw her arms about the trembling girl, kissed her, and told her that her voice was fame and fortune. Ever since that event Miss Kellogg has been the friend and adviser of the Chicago girl. She took Emma to New-York, placed her under good instructors, obtained for her singing employment in Dr. Chapin's church, and thus started her well on her way to that mine of gold of which she had been informed. In course of time she received a church benefit, the proceeds of which netted her nearly $6,000. With this she was enabled to visit Europe, where she has been studying for three years. She has had many difficulties to overcome. When making most rapid progress her health became impaired by severe study, and her physician forbade her singing for six months. This was a terrible trial to her ambition, but Minister Washburne, who had been her best friend, gave her such encouragement as she most needed. Her voice, though of great strength and compass, was not naturally flexible, and often she herself became almost discouraged. But step by step she persevered, not hurrying over a single exercise, and now her teachers pronounce her voice perfect. The Baroness Rothschild was among her earliest European friends. Mme. Goldsmith (Jenny Lind) pays her the compliment of a warm attachment, and the great Adelina Patti declares that distance or circumstance shall not prevent her being present when the little Chicagoan makes her début. The Baroness has selected and furnished Miss Abbott's entire stage wardrobe, and the Marchioness intends throwing her her first bouquet. She has had offers from the musical director of the Grand Opera at St. Petersburg and at Paris, but she has decided to make her first appearance some time in June in Her Majesty's, in London. She is expected in America some time during the coming Fall. By the way, there is another Chicago girl, Miss Blanche Tucker, now in Europe, who gives promise of a brilliant musical career.

THE "BLACK LAWS" OF ILLINOIS—A COLORED RECEPTION.

There occurred in this city a few days since a memorable affair, in which most of the older and better class of citizens participated. Reference is made to the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the arrival in Chicago of Mr. John Jones, a gentleman who is not only the most prominent colored citizen of this city, but also of the State. The reception was attended by over 600 persons, and was in every respect a decided success. The history of Mr. Jones, who now holds the public office of County Commissioner, has been an eventful one. He landed in Chicago when it could only boast of a population of about 2,000. At that time the rights of his race as human beings possessed of mind and soul were unacknowledged and disallowed. There existed then upon the statute-books an obnoxious law, known as the "Black law" of Illinois. Under this law a black person or mulatto, without a certificate, was held to be a runaway slave. Such a person could be seized without process of complaint by any citizen and held for reclamation without trial, or be fined or imprisoned. It was a high misdemeanor to harbor or secrete a person of color. They could not give evidence against a white man, no matter how glaring the offense; they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. They were not permitted to accumulate property, and Mr. Jones, then a struggling tailor, had much to contend with. It was not until in 1864 that this disgraceful Black law was repealed. Among those who opposed its repeal at that time was Gen. John A. Logan and Judge Green, of Cairo, both of whom are now stanch Republicans. Mr. Jones is now possessed of an ample fortune. Among his most cherished mementoes of his earlier life is a framed certificate, which reads as follows:

United States of America, State of Illinois, Madison County, ss.—To all whom these presents may come, greeting: Know ye that John Jones, a person of color, about twenty-seven years of age, five feet six inches high, mulatto complexion, has exhibited, presented, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county and State aforesaid, a certificate duly authenticated of freedom, as such person of color. Has a scar over the left eyebrow, a scratch across the cheek-bone, a scar on the left shinbone, a tailor by trade.

Now, therefore, I, William Tyler Brown, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Madison County, State of Illinois, certify that said John Jones is a free person of color, a resident or citizen of the State of Illinois, and entitled to be respected accordingly in person and property at all times and places, in the due prosecution of his lawful concerns.

In testimony whereof, I have to these presents signed my name, and affixed the seal of said court at Edwardsville, this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1844.

WILLIAM T. BROWN, Clerk.

AN EFFICIENT FIRE INSURANCE PATROL COMPANY.

There is in this city a Fire Insurance Patrol Company commanded by Capt. Ben. Bullwinkle, which is, perhaps, the liveliest organization of the kind in existence. This company is especially prompt in responding to fire alarms. It has achieved a reputation in this direction, and Gen. Shaler is authority for the statement that it is unrivaled and unapproachable. But notwithstanding the high standard of excellence of the patrol, Capt. Bullwinkle is still at work in his efforts to annihilate time, or at least reduce it to the lowest possible minimum. He has recently invented a contrivance by which he has stolen a march on time, and reduced the record to four seconds. Trial tests have been made, and the apparatus has proved entirely successful. The Captain's men are of fine physique and of excellent drill and discipline. The horses are admirably trained. The stalls front toward the entrance, and there are no halters or chains to secure the horses in place. The instant the gong is sounded the well-trained equines jump from their stalls, and are at the wagon-tongue in just four strides. One trial was made with a view of showing the celerity with which the patrol could get ready for a fire. The men were all up stairs, and the horses were in their stalls. The gong sounded. Then the horses were hitched, the driver was in his seat, the great doors were open, and all the men were in the wagon ready for the start in the incredibly short time of less than four seconds. The Chicago lads are quite anxious to know if this, the time of the crack company of the world, can be beaten. The Captain's invention consists of an apparatus for lowering the driver into his seat on the instant of alarm, and of opening the doors for the exit of the wagon. A large electrical machine is connected with the fire-gong. The instant an alarm comes in the apparatus is set to working, the doors fly open, the trap-door is lowered, the driver takes his seat without loss of time, the horses take to their places, and "now we're off," sings out the Captain.

DETECTIVE DAVIES' MISSION TO CUBA.

A PROBABLE REQUEST FROM THE GOVERNMENT FOR SHARKEY—DAVIES DRAWS $23,000 IN SPANISH CURRENCY FOR SECURING GARCIA—HOW MAGGIE JORDAN ESCAPED.

The stimulus which sent Detective Davies to Havana in quest of Sharkey was the promise of a reward of $2,000, originally offered by the City for the murderer's recapture. This reward, it seems, still holds good. Davies assured himself of this fact at his first visit to the District Attorney's office. Superintendent Walling and the Police detectives have been aware of the existence of the reward, and have taken precautions quite recently to secure Sharkey, should he return to the City, as, it appears, they fully expected him to do. Persons who have recently arrived from Cuba agree in their statements that the Spaniards, much as they wish to get rid of Sharkey, were unwilling to give him up unless formally asked to do so by the United States Government. Davies, although long in the employ of the Spanish Government, could secure no other terms from the officials in Havana. The commanders of the various steamers plying between this port and Cuba refused also to receive the murderer on board their vessels unless under proper commitment by the authorities. These two obstacles to the originally-formed plan of kidnapping Sharkey obliged Davies to obtain the necessary authorizations. Before leaving Cuba he induced United States Consul Hall to write a strong letter to the State Department, urging the advisability of asking for Sharkey's return. On arriving here Davies followed this up by getting the District Attorney to send his assistant, Mr. Lyon, to Washington. Mr. Lyon had an interview with Mr. Fish, and his mission was apparently successful, as immediately upon his return to this City Davies set out on his expedition. The old Police detectives are indignant that a private detective was employed to arrest Sharkey in preference to one of themselves.

A gentleman of high commercial standing, who has recently arrived from Havana, states that he was present in the bank when Davies exchanged the reward he received for kidnapping Garcia into gold. The amount was $23,000 in Spanish currency, for which Davies received $10,000 in American gold eagles. It will be remembered that this was the exact amount of the reward offered by the Spanish Government for the restoration of the stolen Murrillo and the conviction of the thieves. Garcia was seen around Havana for a week or so after his arrival there, but he suddenly disappeared, coincident with the sailing of a vessel for Spain, and it is believed that he has been carried thither.

The John Fox spoken of in the telegram from Cuba giving the particulars of Sharkey's arrest is a relative of the murderer, who does business in Havana. He is described as a free-hearted gentleman of respectability and position. It was he who, knowing of the brutality with which Maggie Jordan was being treated, devised the plan for her escape, which was so successfully carried out. Two of the New-York Quarantine officials were in Havana at the time, and they readily entered into the scheme to save the poor girl. Capt. José Martinez, of the Water Police, also freely gave his assistance. Mr. Fox induced Sharkey to go to his house for supper, and while he was absent the Quarantine officials drove Miss Jordan to the wharf, whence she was transferred to the Crescent City. The rest has been told, except that Mr. Fox paid Maggie's fare to this City.

THE RECEPTION OF KING KALAKAUA.

ITEMS OF THE BILL OF THE WINDSOR HOTEL—REFRESHMENTS FOR THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

In response to the request of the Aldermanic Committee to whom the bills for the reception of King Kalakaua were referred, the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel have furnished the items in their claim of $6,186 91, as follows:

ROOMS.

Double-room and bath for the King, eight days, at $12 a day	$96 00
Double-room and bath for King's courier, at $10 a day	80 00
Double-room and bath for Gov. Dominis, at $12 a day	96 00
Double-room and bath for Gov. Dominis' valet, at $8 a day	64 00
Double-room and bath for Gov. Kapena, at $12 a day	96 00
Double-room and bath for Gov. Kapena's valet, at $8 a day	64 00
Double-room and bath for Col. Wherry, U. S. A., at $12 a day	96 00
Double-room and bath for Lieut. Commander Whiting, U. S. N., at $12 a day	96 00
Double-room and bath for Lieut. Whiting's valet, at $7 a day	56 00
Double-room and bath for Lieut. Palmer, U. S. N., at $12 a day	96 00
Double-room and bath for Lieut. Totten, U. S. N., at $12 a day	96 00
Double-room and bath for Chief Justice Allen and wife, at $20 a day	160 00
Double-room and bath for Col. Trent, U. S. A., rooms five days, at $5 a day	25 00
Committee-room at $15 a day	120 00
King's private parlor at $15 a day	120 00
King's reception parlor at $20 a day	160 00
King's dining parlor at $20 a day	160 00
Octagon parlor, two days, at $50 a day	100 00
Private parlor, four days, at $15 a day	60 00

DINNERS, &c.

King's private table and service of meals, eight days, at $100 a day	$800 00
Meals for Aldermen and guests	264 00
Entertainment of Army and Navy officers and committee of the Board of Trade	560 00
Wines and liquors	1,592 10
Cigars	573 75
Washing	133 00
Baggage	19 00
Boxing and packing	43 75
Carriages	234 75
Express	37 00
Stationery and postage	51 90
Messenger boys and telegrams	72 40
Medicine for Gov. Kapena	7 56
Total	$6,186 91

These items will probably create an animated discussion at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day. The bill of Mr. Thompson for liquors, cigars, and dinners, furnished to some of the members of the Municipal Committee who had charge of the reception of King Kalakaua, will not be reported favorably, because the committee had no power to order refreshments outside the King's head-quarters, namely, the Windsor Hotel. It is said that Mr. Thompson intends to withdraw the bill, and keep it as a memento of the peculiar integrity and self-denial of some of the City Fathers.

CITY HALL NOTES.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day Mr. Morris will introduce a resolution requesting the Governor to veto Senator Connelly's bill in relation to the regulation of the sale of hay and straw. The bill makes it lawful to include wooden binders and wastage in the weight of bales, contrary to an ordinance passed by the Common Council at the instance of Mr. Morris several months ago, and which went into operation on the 5th inst.

Four new standing committees will be appointed by the Board of Aldermen to-day, as follows: On the Fire and Building Departments, on the Police and Health Departments, on the Charities and Correction and Excise Departments, and on County Affairs. The Chairman of these committees will be respectively Messrs. Lysaght, Power, Cole, and Purroy.

Among the callers upon Mayor Wickham yesterday were Excise Commissioner Stiner, Mr. William C. Whitney, and others.

Mr. William L. Morris, a venerable lawyer, who has held the office of Commissioner of Deeds since the year 1818, will apply, through Mr. John J. Morris, to the Board of Aldermen, to-day, for a renewal of his certificate.

EASTER FESTIVITIES AT PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 24.—A grand celebration of the Mystics of Pensacola, Fla., will be held on Easter Monday evening. Extensive preparations have been made, and a large number of people are expected to visit the ancient City of the Gulf on the occasion. A cordial welcome is offered to all.

THE MONGAHELA'S CRUISE.

REPORT FROM ACTING COMMANDER LUDLOW.

THE STORES OF THE TRANSIT OBSERVING PARTY ALL SAFE ON BOARD—DISTRESSING ACCIDENT TO CAPT. THORNTON—HIS JOURNAL CONTINUED BY LIEUT. COMMANDER LUDLOW—KERGULEN ISLAND AND PORT ROYAL SOUND—IMPORTANT METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS OF THIS REGION—JOURNAL OF THE CRUISE OF THE SOUTHERN LATITUDES.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The following communication has been received at the Navy Department from the commander of the United States steam-ship Monongahela:

UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIP MONONGHELA, CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, Feb. 11, 1875.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 6th inst., of the United States steam-ship Monongahela, second rate, under my command at this port. The Monongahela left Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, on the 12th of January, 1875. All your orders in relation to the transit observers have been carried out in every particular, and I have Lieut. Commanders Regan and Train, P. A. Surgeon J. A. Kidder, and the three photographers of the party on board, with their baggage, stores, and instruments, and the natural history specimens of P. A. Surgeon Kidder in good order and condition.

Capt. J. S. Thorston was in command until the 14th of January last, when a severe accident befel this gallant officer, which placed him off duty and has necessitated sending him to the United States, via England, with a medical attendant, his clerk, Mr. Williamson, and his steward, F. A. Lavage.

On the morning of Jan. 14, Capt. Thornton was in his usual health, and while glancing at the chart spread out on the after-cabin table, fell violently backward, in consequence of a heavy lee roll and lurch of the ship. He was immediately assisted to his feet, when he expressed himself as not hurt, though very much shaken up. His back, however, struck against the cabin bulkhead and a brass hook used to hold back a door. Unfavorable symptoms were developed later in the day, when he was placed in a cot and his name entered on the sick list as unfit for duty. Still more unfavorable physical symptoms were developed subsequently, together with great mental aberration, which continues to the present time. This is also accompanied by great bodily weakness. I delayed ordering a survey on Capt. Thornton until after my arrival in this port, expecting to find the United States steam-ship Plymouth here. No other vessel of war of the United States being in port, and it being necessary to get the Captain to some quiet hotel on shore, I ordered Surgebn A. A. Hoehling, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kidder, and Assistant Surgeon W. F. Waugh to hold a survey upon him, a copy of which is forwarded, together with a full statement of the case, to the Surveyor General of the Navy.

I have approved the recommendation of the Board of Survey, and will detail Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kidder as the medical attendant. The party will consist of Capt. J. S. Thornton, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kidder, Captain's Clerk, J. A. G. Williamson, and Cabin Steward, F. A. Savage, and will probably leave here on the 25th of this month by one of the mail steamers, unless further delay is necessary on account of Capt. Thornton's health.

In looking over Capt. Thornton's report I find it completed to Dec. 19, 1874, from which date I will continue it.

Capt. Thornton has given the reason for the change of anchorage from "Three Island Harbor" to Carpenter's Bay."

This latter bay is so called from the fact that two small schooners were put together there, having been sent out in an American whaler for the purpose of sealing, &c., about Kerguellen Island. Carpenter's Bay is situated in the north-western corner of Royal Sound. The charts are not at all correct of this part of the island. Our anchorage was to the westward of Mount Crozier. Point Molloy was about six miles to the westward of us, and on the eastern side of the same mountain. The English anchorage and observatory was about three miles to the westward of us. At Carpenter's Bay fresh water was abundant and good. Kerguelen cabbage, (*Pringlea Antiscorbutica,*) of which the men were very fond; muscles, (*Mytilus Edulis,*) and limpets (*Pattella,*) were also found in great quantities, and proved welcome additions to the usual rations. These articles of food were easily obtained, and boats were sent in frequently to keep the messes supplied. I think that these articles of diet had a very excellent effect upon the health of the ship's company. Green-winged teal ducks, of a species supposed to be peculiar to these islands in the South Indian Ocean, were on our arrival very plentiful. The whole of the Kerguelen land is simply a mass of rock, in the course of gradual disintegration. The tops of the hills and mountains, where frost is frequent and moisture abundant, are being cut down rapidly by the splitting off of masses of rock. It is exceedingly hard to find a level piece of ground even at the edge of the water. Walking is very fatiguing, owing to the moss and tussocks which are soft and continually saturated with water.

The average temperature of the air during the stay of the ship in Royal Sound from Dec. 7, 1874, to Jan. 12, 1875, was 45° Fahrenheit. Snow and hail were frequent, especially during the latter part of the gales with the south-west winds. The weather was very variable and subject to the most sudden changes. Gales of wind were uniformly preceded within a few hours by a fall of the barometer. The first wind with decided fall in the barometer coming from north, north-east to north, (true,) and blowing with great violence, gradually veering to the westward and southward, with the barometer rising and the thermometer falling. The hardest gale of wind was experienced at Molloy Point, on Jan. 8, when the barometer reached its lowest point—28 46—with the wind north-west.

I am of the opinion, from close observation of the weather during November and December, 1874, and January, 1875, that there is a constant procession of large rotary storms moving out very regularly in the eastward in these high latitudes, with perhaps not very clearly-defined centres, and that the "brave west winds" in the "roaring forties" are but the eft or equatorial sides of these rotary storms. It is very seldom that any ship with officers on board iqualified to make meteorological observations remains in this belt of westerly winds for the length ot time that the Monongahela was detained at Kerguelen. A ship which is a dull sailer in going to the eastward will soon lose the "brave west winds" of Maury, and her master considers himself lucky. Whereas another ship able to keep up with the comparatively low speed of the steamers, will carry them for days with a fine passage. The usual gales at Kerguelen during December at least were from north (true) to west and south-west. Easterly winds were rare, but an intelligent man, master of one of the whaling vessels who had nine years' experience in these latitudes, told me that an easterly or south-easterly gale was exceedingly rare, but when one did blow it was with the force of a hurricane.

Royal Sound is a most beautiful sheet of water, studded with islands, singularly free from all hidden dangers. In all our running about in the ship and in boats no sunken rocks or shoals were discovered, though soundings were carefully taken and recorded. The north-western and western parts of the sound are bordered by high snow-capped hills and mountains. This causes north and west winds to blow in sudden squalls or "willy waws," rendering boat navigation rather hazardous. The two whale-boats purchased at Cape Town were of the greatest possible utility, and were used alone under sails or oars, or else in tow of the steam-cutter, a remarkably fine boat, sailing and steaming exceedingly well. Soundings and a preliminary reconnoisance of that portion of the sound adjacent to our anchorage were made by Lieut. Commander Gridley, navigator, assisted by Ensign G. A. Merriam.

In regard to the anchorage in Royal Sound, I am decidedly of the opinion that the only really safe one is that in Three Island Harbor. All others, so far as known, are too near the high land, and a ship is liable to start her anchors or snap her chains in the terrific squalls. This is the objection to Carpenter's Bay and the English anchorage. "Molloy Point" has this drawback also, together with the grave objection of being open to all winds from north-east to south. The holding ground is excellent in all the anchorages, and the average depth of water is from ten to fifteen fathoms.

Coal has been discovered at various points—Christmas Harbor, Betsey Cove, and other places—but I have not heard of any being found in the vicinity of Royal Sound, though the formation seems the same. Petrified wood, in pieces, showing that the growth was large, has also been found, but not a tree or shrub now grows anywhere about Kerguelen.

Ten days being deemed necessary by Commander Ryan to compare the chronometers at the observatory with the three on board the ship, and having also expressed his ability to be ready by the 10th of January, the ship was moored over to "Mallory Point," and moored on the 31st December, 1874.

The embarkation of stores was commenced on San. 4, 1875, and continued, with delaws caused by inclement weather, until the 10th of January, when Commander Ryan came on board to remain with his assistants and men, their personal effects, &c. The houses were left intact, excepting the small photographic house, which was taken down to be used in constructing a crib in the poop for the reception of the Natural History specimens which could not be put in the hold. The tents were carefully dried and stowed in the sail-rooms, and every care taken to preserve the Government property. A metallic life-boat and wood balsa belonging to the Swatara were taken on board and stowed in a temporary gallows frame over the engine-room hatch. Two boat anchors, also belonging to that ship, were recovered and taken on board. On the 11th of January the ship left Molloy Point and proceeded to the English anchorage for the purpose of enabling our astronomer to compare chronometers with the English, and to receive whatever mail matter Capt. Fairfax, commanding H. B. M. ship "Volage" desired to send to Cape Town. Capt. Thornton availed himself of the opportunity to call on Capt. Fairfax and Father Perry, the chief astronomer. Capt. Fairfax desired Capt. Thornton to have at the German station (Betsey Cove) four she goats, which he sent on board. This was afterward found impossible, and the goats were killed and distributed among the messes. The ship was anchored on the evening of the 11th of January in Three Island Harbor. At this place was found the American whalers Roman, (bark,) and Roswell King, Emma Jane, and Charles Colgate, (schooners,) all of New-London, Conn.; the Roswell King and Charles Colgate being about to sail for the United States. Early on the morning of the 12th of January the anchor was weighed for the last time at Kerguelen, and after receiving a mail on board from the whalers the ship put to sea. Soon after getting out of Prince of Wales Foreland a stiff gale sprung up from the north-east, with a falling barometer. The ship was kept along to the eastward under steam and fore and aft sail to Cape Digby, the easternmost point of the land lying between Betsy Cove and Royal Sound. Soon after passing this cape the wind veered, as usual, to the westward, placing Betsy Cove directly to windward. Finding at 6 P. M. that day that Betsy Cove could not be reached without a great expenditure of coal or else great loss of time in "heaving to" for the gale to abate, sail was made to the north-east, and the fires hauled. A strong current of thirty-six miles per day was at first experienced setting east-north-east. This was at first of very low temperature—39°—and at noon had run up to 55°. This was, of course, the Polar Australian current. Capt. Thornton's accident happened on the 14th. I took temporary command. I endeavored at first to make Westing as well as Northing, but found it impracticable so far south. Soon after getting into warm, pleasant weather, the wind entirely failed; and after waiting to see if it would blow up again, I determined to steam to the northward and westward to reach the parallel of 33° south, where I expected to get easterly winds and be well above the usual passage winds favorable to those bound to the eastward. The critical condition of the Captain, as well as the fact that the stores of bread, flour, vinegar, &c., were running somewhat short, decided me to use steam whenever the speed of the ship fell below three and a half knots. I accordingly did so, making my way to the westward on the parallel of 32° south, in very pleasant weather. Land was made to the westward of Algoa Bay on the 3d of February, and I availed myself of the assistance of Agulhas current, carrying it until the afternoon of the 4th of February. A slight westerly current was experienced from that time until after passing Cape Agulhas, which was done at 6 P. M. of the 5th. Soon after sundown of that date a south-easter came on, enabling me to make this port at 10 A. M. on the 6th inst., when I anchored, under advice of the Captain of the Port, near the entrance to the docks. The coal supply in the ship at the time amounted to about forty tons, the provisions being also somewhat short. Paymaster Furey and Chief Engineer H. L. Snyder were sent on shore immediately to look up coal and provisions, and through the energy and business tact of both of these gentlem

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Ghardin.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY. PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We beg to state that on Sunday next we shall begin the publication of a new story by WILLIAM BLACK, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and other popular works, entitled*

"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS."

This story has been written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *Sunday Edition, and will be completed in three or four parts. It will be found one of the most attractive tales the author has ever written.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Gov. TILDEN is not likely to disappoint the popular expectation that, committee or no committee, he will track the canal frauds home to their authors, and bring those who have profited by them to justice. If the Assembly chooses to intrust to Speaker MCGUIRE the task of selecting a Committee of Investigation, it knows in advance what to expect. There will be a tedious inquiry for the purpose of discovering facts already sufficiently well ascertained, a voluminous record of contradictory testimony, and a few general conclusions tending to show that there is nobody in particular to blame. If Mr. MCGUIRE'S committee should achieve anything better than that, it would certainly approach the subject in a very different temper from that displayed by Mr. MCGUIRE. The true test of the standing of legislators in this contest will be afforded when the bill for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works comes before the House. It is proposed to arm that official with power to send for persons and papers, and otherwise to give him the most ample facilities for unearthing the details of canal frauds. He can collect the evidence required to send a batch of the canal thieves to the State Prison, and all who have any reason to dread such a result will be likely to bitterly oppose the bill which calls such an Inspector into official existence.

DON PARDEE is the name of a gentleman nominated to Judge DURELL'S place. He can probably boast a more complex and curious set of political relations than any other living man. He is named by President GRANT and indorsed by the Louisiana Democrats; supported by Senator SHERMAN, and by Senator THURMAN as well; favored by the Federal office-holders and denounced by Messrs. CONKLING and LOGAN. What is the cause of his thus arraying opponents together and dividing friends on each side of the question of his nomination, we cannot say. In the midst of the muddle, however, the Senate yesterday laid his nomination on the table and adjourned *sine die*.

Extradition treaties are so liable to a variety of constructions, the result of the well-known Giacomo case will be noted with some interest. The extradition of GIACOMO was sought by the Italian Government on the charge that he was a brigand who had escaped from Italy after being concerned in a series of crimes near Naples. It was urged, in behalf of the defense, that the alleged crime was committed before the extradition treaty with the United States was concluded, and that the treaty provisions were not retroactive, since no specification to that effect was made in the convention. The court held that all extradition treaties are retroactive, unless otherwise provided by the express terms of such instruments. The supposed brigand will be sent home for trial.

Lobbyists may take warning. The highest tribunal in the land has declared their business immoral. The United States Supreme Court has just decided as much in the case of BURKE *versus* CHILD, that being a suit brought to recover payment alleged to be due for services in procuring Congressional relief for an agent in the negotiation of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. The defendant is administrator of the late N. P. TRIST, who was concerned in the negotiations which gave us the Territories of New-Mexico and Upper California in 1848. All this seems like ancient history, but it is a good example of the style of lobbying, which is as old as Congress and as fresh as the gentlemanly Representative from Minnesota and Canada. We are glad the Supreme Court has ruled that a claim for lobby services is not founded in good morals. Lobbyists will thereby perceive that their craft is in danger.

THE CANAL RING ON THEIR DEFENSE.

The Canal Ring have met the charges of the Governor's Message in a thoroughly characteristic fashion. First, there is the plea to gain time. "The Executive has accused high State officials of being accessory to gross frauds, and has impeached the honesty of eminent and irreproachable citizens. This is matter for deliberate, serious, and careful, but especially deliberate, investigation." Then there is the old Tammany plea. "We have heard all this before; these figures have been hashed and rehashed by preceding Governors and Legislatures—*vide* the shelves of the State Library." This is how the *World* treated our exposures of the Tammany frauds, by directing the astounded citizen to consult the minutes of the old Board of Supervisors. Then, there is the retort personal. "Gov. TILDEN has political axes to grind, personal grudges to satisfy, and an intemperate ambition to serve in making this attack. Wait a little, and it will all blow over." This is another leaf out of the book of the advocates of the Tammany Ring. Then, there is the talk about buying up newspapers, bribing correspondents, and what not; talk too wild to be indulged in by anybody but men rendered desperate by the apprehension of impending ruin.

As if already perceiving that a style of defense like this was equivalent to giving up the entire case, Speaker MCGUIRE tried a new line last night. Here is the way that this not over-discreet advocate of the Canal Ring tried to evade the main issue. As a sample case for investigation, he said: "Let us learn whether a contract let for $74,000 secured $225,000. Let us do what we can to get at the fact whether the contractor stole the difference, and whether this wholesale robbery has been perpetrated. But if it should turn out that the Canal Board altered the contract, and the contractor actually performed the work and earned his money, then let the people know that fact." We concede that the contractor did not steal the difference between $74,000 and $225,000; it is also admitted that the Canal Board, or some other authority, altered the contract, and that the contractor rendered certain services approximating to those described in his bill; but then it does not at all follow, as Mr. MCGUIRE Jesuitically insinuates, that the contractor "earned his money."

For instance, in the Speaker's sample contract of $74,000, the chief item is 9,000 cubic yards of dry vertical wall. The contractor selects this as the pivot on which his fraudulent estimate is to be constructed. He has satisfied himself by collusion with Engineers, or Commissioners, that though the contract calls for but 9,000 yards of vertical wall, he will be intrusted with the finishing of five times that amount. According to Mr. DAVIS, the honest price of this work is $2 50 per yard. The Ring contractor puts it in his estimate at $4, thus securing a clear and dishonest profit on the quintupled number of yards which he has really in view of $67,500. Possessing in advance the certainty of a huge bonus on his contract, he proceeds to cut down the prices of other items in the contract schedule very much below their true value, and by sacrificing, say the odd $7,500 of his unlawful gains, he offers to do for $74,000 what honest bidders demand $81,500 for doing. Only, had the higher and fair bids been accepted, the State would have paid $112,500 instead of $180,000 for its 45,000 yards of vertical wall.

Careful analysis of this contract would show that the process of "balancing" was carried a good deal further than this, but one example is as good as half a dozen to prove the gross fallacy and disingenuousness of Mr. MCGUIRE'S style of argument. If the Speaker believes that he has answered the Governor by adopting this trumpery sort of defense of the swindlers, whom he seems to regard as his clients, he must be a fool. If he resorts to such arguments while fully aware of their hollowness, he must be something worse. Suppose the Assembly should decide to intrust to the Speaker the duty of naming a Committee of Investigation, the reasons which dictated his choice of its members would, after this kind of special pleading, be somewhat open to suspicion. Mr. MCGUIRE'S innuendoes against the Governor have only been a trifle more contemptible than his efforts to cover up the real points in dispute between the Canal Ring and the people.

In our columns to-day will be found some timely information in regard to a department of canal swindling to which the Governor has not alluded. This owes the very rapid development which it has attained of late years to a piece of Tammany legislation known as chapter 321 of the Session Laws of 1870. That act conferred on the Canal Appraisers jurisdiction "to hear and determine all claims against the State of any and all persons and corporations for damages alleged to have been sustained by them from the canals of the State, or from their use and management, or resulting or arising from the negligence or conduct of any officer of the State having charge thereof, or resulting or arising from any accident *or other matter or thing connected with the canals.*" Within eighteen months from the passage of this act, claims to the amount of nine millions of dollars were on file in the Appraiser's office awaiting the action of the board. What has been the character of a large majority of the claims on which action was taken may be partly inferred from the comments made elsewhere. It is three years since, in a series of articles, THE TIMES brought this branch of the canal question under the notice of the people and the Legislature. Since then there have been slight improvements even in the methods of trying canal claims, but there is still an abundant harvest to be gleaned in this field of the evidences of favoritism and fraud.

A NEW BURDEN.

It is reported on apparently good authority, and the assertion is intrinsically probable, that Hon. GILBERT C. WALKER, of Virginia, will introduce at the next session of Congress a bill for the assumption by the National Government of all the State debts. Mr. WALKER, who is now a "Conservative" member of the House of Representatives from the Third District of Virginia, was formerly Governor of that State. He is an active, shrewd, popular, and ambitious politician, and the idea of the assumption of the State debts by the National Government is one which he has long entertained, and has advocated with ingenious arguments. Most of these will be found in his special Message to the Virginia Legislature, dated Feb. 17, 1873. It is worth while to look at his proposition a little closely, since it has become probable that he will bring it before Congress.

We may say at the start that Mr. WALKER has so little doubt of the constitutional power of Congress to carry his plan into effect that he does not trouble himself to discuss that point. He simply says that "it must be accomplished by an act of Congress." Nothing could more clearly illustrate the feebleness of the attachment of the Democratic Party to the essential principle of strict construction of the Constitution than the readiness of its prominent members to sink that principle whenever Democratic ends are to be gained thereby. Mr. WALKER professes to be a Conservative, excessively jealous of encroachments by the General Government upon the domain of the reserved rights of the States. Yet it would be difficult to imagine a case of bolder assumption of power in Congress than that which he proposes, and we venture the opinion that he will find few opponents, from this cause, in his own party. Congress has no more authority, under the construction of the Constitution which the Democratic Party has been in the habit of advocating, to assume the debts of the States, contracted for State purposes, than it has to assume the debts of individuals. The limitation of the power of Congress in this regard is plain enough in the language of the Constitution as it reads in the original instrument as given in ELIOT'S *Debates*, as follows: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States." The latter part of this clause is a clear limitation on the former. The power to tax is directed to the payment of the debts and provision for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. It cannot be used to pay State debts, nor can it be used to pay the interest on them. There was a time when Democratic leaders would not have needed instruction on this point. It seems to have passed away.

When Mr. WALKER comes to lay before a Democratic House of Representatives his proposition to assume the State debts, he will, perhaps, venture to enter on a discussion of this important preliminary question, before he recites his arguments on the advisability of the action suggested. It makes little difference how desirable the effects of his plan may be, if Congress has no power to carry it out. But it is possible that he will rely for the acceptance of his suggestion on other grounds than either its constitutionality or its desirability. He may consider that the payment of the State debts would not be a bad electioneering project for the Democracy. The Chicago *Tribune*, we notice, considers that the Democrats may adopt the proposition on this assumption. It points out that the States may be divided into those which are either Democratic or sure to be in favor of this plan, and which have 130 electoral votes; States which are Republican, and will be opposed to the plan, which have 138 electoral votes, and States which may be won over to the plan, and which have 98 electoral votes. It considers that the notion of the Democrats is to gain the votes of these latter, and to make the assumption of State debts an issue in the Presidential campaign.

This would be quite in harmony with the spirit of the party in recent times. Once the protector of the Treasury, it has grown to be its most insidious and inveterate assailant. The history of the efforts of the Democratic Party to break down the credit of our bonds is too well known to allow us to suppose that it would refuse, from any scruples, to father Mr. WALKER'S proposition. But we shall not consent to believe that it would rush upon a folly so unprecedented as this. It certainly would be reckoning without its host if it supposed that such a project could be permanently popular. The tendency of recent changes in public opinion is all against the principle on which it is based. We prefer to think, unless we are forced to do otherwise, that Mr. WALKER'S pet scheme will find few friends outside the South, and that it will be allowed to die the early death which it deserves.

THE ENGLISH OF THE TRIAL.

Ever since this Beecher-Tilton scandal staggered and sneaked disreputably into public notice, it has proved an equal occasion of amazement and disgust, having moreover not without a tinge of the ridiculous mingling with its horrors. It has revealed a state of morals and manners in a wealthy, an influential, and, we are compelled to say, an intelligent community, which, to say the least of it, is astonishing. People without that wide circle had no notion whatever of what was going on within it; and indeed, to put the idiom in its most familiar form, such "goings on" were quite beyond the ken of the ordinary, decent, common-sensible folk who might formerly have been accepted as fair representatives of good, reputable, and tolerably-educated American society. It has been said that half the world does not know how the other half lives; and it would seem to be equally true that one part of it has no notion how another part acts and talks. Had we any notion that those Plymouth prayings and preachings covered such an amount of kissing and coddling of each other by bearded men, and of blubbering and blabbing among both the men and the women, who seem to have been unable to keep their own counsel or their faces straight for twenty-fours together? It remained for this scandal to show us a man who violated the most sacred confidence of his friend because he thought that the best way to serve that friend was to do a smart little stroke of journalistic business for himself. It is upon this trial that we have, for the first time, seen counsel open a case by reading a written statement, and one of a kind which long ago made it stink in the nostrils of the community.

And now we have revealed to us an astonishing scene, in which, in order that no department of human endeavor might be left out of connection with this wonderful case, we are led into the domains of art. We see "THEODORE," once the beloved of Plymouth, uneasy in his mind upon the subject of painting. We see him going about the house appareled in such light and airy raiment as beseemeth the night, to rehang his pictures; and until this trial, only the women of his household, whose very eyes had been blessed with the sight of that white-stoled acolyte of art, knew of these midnight vigils. Where are our caricaturists? Why sleeps the pencil of NAST over this amazing exhibition? But peradventure he would rather show him, followed by his faithful pillow-bearing spouse, going about at like small, silent hours trying which bed was softest. Which head was softest he seems never to have inquired; but perhaps because that was too plain to be matter of investigation. Moreover, we see the golden-haired Apollo of Congregationalism frisking among the nymphs, alluring the too willing New-York Calisto, and pursuing the reluctant Brooklyn Daphne, who blooms into undying laurels as she disappears under the cross-examination of Mr. FULLERTON.

But besides all these strange revelations, this trial has been marked by a use of the English language which is quite of a piece with all its other monstrosities. And we must admit that this "cacology" is not at all confined to the Plymouth Church people. And withal, there has been, as there is likely to be in such cases, a somewhat absurd affectation of nicety in language by several of the parties to the trial. Our readers will remember the point made by Mr. TILTON as to the difference between "sure" and "certain," limiting the application of the former to future events and that of the latter to past; in which, although the point was very fine, he had some show of reason. And in THE TIMES report yesterday, there was a dispute between Mr. FULLERTON and that horrible young woman, Miss BESSIE TURNER, as to the proper use of "observation," the former using it to mean words spoken, the latter the act of observing, seeing, or watching; in which, owing to that ambiguity which pertains to so many of our words of Latin origin, both were right. But one does not need to be a purist in language to feel that all these gentlemen and ladies might well leave nice points of language unconsidered until they have mastered the common idioms of the language, and learned not to use words in absurd and ridiculously incorrect senses. As to "shall" and "will," there does not appear to be a single person connected with the trial, the Judge, perhaps, excepted, who has the mastery of this elementary idiom of the English language. The words are confused in the most preposterous way. In connection with the first person, singular or plural, the wrong word seems to be used with a constancy and a perseverance which are really worthy of a better cause. If these good people mean "shall," they are sure to say "will." For example: "If you will allow me to read it I *will* be able to tell you;" "perhaps we *would* like to admit it;" I *would* like to see it." The speakers meant I *shall* be able; perhaps we *should* like; I *should* like, &c. Then what do they mean by "remember of," and even "recollect of," which are scattered all over the reports from the day the examination of witnesses began, and which appear both in the questions of counsel and the answers of witnesses? For example, "Do you remember *of* my advising?" "I don't remember *of* my replying;" "Don't you recollect *of* saying?" "I cannot recollect *of* being," &c. Now, ordinary people of English blood and speech remember things, and if they don't remember them they try to recollect them. What is this "of" doing there? As to the continual confusion of "remember" and "recollect," to notice that might be regarded as hypercritical. That hapless word "transpire" suffers continuous ill-usage. The *Saturday Review* once said that it was difficult to understand the mental condition of a man who said that a thing transpired when he meant that it happened, took place. If this be true, the state of mind of most of the parties to the Brooklyn trial must be utterly incomprehensible. "When did that transpire?" "What transpired between you on that occasion?"—questions like this are asked every quarter of an hour. Do not these gentlemen know that they might as well ask what evaporated between two people as what "transpired?" We remark that Mr. FULLERTON a day or two since said, correctly, "it did transpire upon the direct examination that," &c. That is, it came out; and this being correct, how absurdly unmeaning the other use of the word is! Then we have, in reply to a question as to TILTON'S moods, that he was "a very great *mooder*;" and an indignant gentleman tells us "my memory may be *imperfective*, but my integrity is not *imperfective*." Ordinary mortals, unenlightened by the Plymouth influences, would have been content to say "imperfect." But there is nothing like being superfine; and so we are told with regard to a lady's dwelling-place, "I think it is her residence, but she does not reside at her residence." Such humble words as "house" and "home," although they would have prevented this absurdity, are entirely too base, common, and popular for these new lights in language as well as in morals and in manners. But were we to go on we might fill a column with this queer English, which would be tedious. We remark upon this phenomenon as a revelation to a great many of us. Here are eminent counsel and witnesses, rather priding themselves upon their intelligence and education, who use the English language in a way which, if it were to prevail, would ere long make it something else than what it is. But would it not be well, since our mother-tongue is English, that we should give a little more attention to speaking it with some consideration of the meaning of words and some attention to purity of idiom?

SUMMER FOREIGN TRAVEL.

With the mercury coquetting with zero, the ground covered with snow, and signs of Midwinter on every hand, any talk of "Summer" travel may seem unseasonable. But perhaps the climatic rigors which we complain of may hasten the Spring exodus, of which we observe abundant indications. Not a few of our people are ready to fly to asperities they know not of rather than bear the cold we have at home. If the Winter has been exceptional all over the world, we do not have such a "realizing sense" of it as of the great discomforts of our own climate. Travelers say that the shores of the Mediterranean have been chilly, and that the sunny skies of Italy have not been at all what poets and artists have hitherto painted them. But the impatient New-Yorker is very likely to respond that water-pipes do not freeze so id at Cannes, and that Sorrento fishermen do not send home your dinner frozen as solid as a trilobite out of a zoological museum. Aside from any considerations of the present season, however, we are likely to see as many of our people go abroad next Summer as usual. The number of people who set their pecuniary affairs in order, and leave the country for a long sojourn in foreign parts, is annually increasing. It is quite "the thing" to spend the Winter in the south of France, or on the Nile, the Summer among the Swiss and Italian lakes, and give a fag-end of the year to the delicious Autumn of our own land. A stay in foreign countries, unlimited as to duration, is the dream of many. "When I make this strike," says our American Micawber, "I shall hie me away to the bullyvards of Paris." And so he will.

We suppose it is not of much use to say a word in dissuasion. Foreign travel has a charm for almost every one, from the dull Briton who marveled much that even small children spoke French in France, to the more observing thinker who finds in foreign nations a kind of contemporaneous posterity. There are many men who waste all their estate to gaze upon the estates of others, and then think they have made a good bargain. It is useless to tell such men that we have fine scenery and noble cities in our own country. Even a journey across the continent, so frequently recommended to those who go about seeking some new thing, does not satisfy people who want amusement. Even this minor matter of eating and drinking is a grievance with the pleasure-seeker who says he cannot enjoy travel in our own country. He says it is not by any means a minor affair. Perhaps he cannot take in the beauties of the Alleghanies while he is trying to digest a blazing hot dinner bolted in ten minutes at Altoona. Perhaps he is unfitted to absorb the loveliness of Newport beach when he reflects what a great price he pays for a miraculous display of little dabs of cooked stuff, spread before him three times a day by an unwholesome and haughty waiter. Or, if he fancies he might enjoy a Southern Winter, he reflects with terror on the fried pork and corn dodger which will welcome him at every table from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico. The traveler knows that the Latin race has, somehow, preserved the art of cookery. Even the poor Mexicans, who can scarcely keep a decent political roof over their heads, will give you an agreeable and satisfactory repast, and for a very little money. The Central Americans are a feeble folk, and they never have a government long enough to get acquainted with it; but the American who speaks ill of their cookery, even in the humblest of their *fondas*, is a base ingrate who deserves only his home-made bread and fried beef-steak.

It is possible that the modern man thinks too much of what he shall eat. We have sometimes feared that BLOT'S lectures, and the innumerable essays written on cookery, might have the effect of carrying some of our people too far in one direction. If we could strike a general average, and distribute some of the classic cuisine of the city over the rawness of the country, we should gain much. When the Romans began to dine on peacocks' brains and nightingales' tongues, their Empire dropped into small pieces. But the cookery, the high cost of travel, the multitudinous discomforts by the way, and the commonplaceness of most of our towns and cities, do not encourage home tourists. This is a pity. Our own people ought to be better acquainted with each other, and they ought to know more of the great Republic in which they live. Its mere bigness is not its only attractive characteristic; and they who dilate on the journey from New-York to San Francisco as a marvelous thing, take a superficial view of the situation. After all, it is more in its possibilities than in its achievements that the country unrolls to the imaginative traveler a panorama of exceeding interest. There is very little in common between foreign and domestic travel. The attractions of American journeys are wholly different from those of European tours. Curiosity, taste, fashion, and a desire to do what others have done, draw thousands of our people abroad every year. When they are better served at home, they will be less inclined to go.

THE END OF A GREAT PARTY.

A great change of parties is always an important event, and, though Eastern Europe is far away, the recent political revolution in Hungary will be watched with interest in all countries. On the 4th March the "Deak party" in Hungary came to an end. This great Liberal Conservative party was created under the eminent statesman whose name it bears, and may be said to date from the new "personal union" between Austria and Hungary in 1867.

This union, or *Ausgleich*, was the turning point in the internal affairs of Hungary, and the beginning of all recent improvement both in politics and business in that country. It disarmed the extreme Radicals, who, under KOSSUTH, aimed at separation and a Republic. It contented the middle classes of liberal opinions, for it secured substantial autonomy to Hungary and a Parliamentary Government. It quieted the Imperialists, as Austria was still the nominal head of the Empire, and could rely on help from the Hungarian Treasury and Army. Under it the disorder and anarchy which had reigned since 1849 were replaced by a settled Administration under constitutional principles. Revolution died out. Business revived. An immense industrial progress began, which, indeed, developed the resources of the country, but speedily led people and Government into many expensive and speculative undertakings. Great numbers of railroads were constructed at government expense, mines were opened, buildings erected, docks built, and capital poured into a land previously as bereft of it as our own new West. These public undertakings were naturally badly managed. Money was wasted, and, though the farmers and vine-growers grew prosperous, public debt increased prodigiously. As taxation grew, so grew public discontent. The Radical party, led by a Transylvanian gentleman, Herr VON TISZA, took a stronger and stronger position as opposed to the Deak party. In this party the rank and file, who were peasantry, dreamed of a Magyar Republic, with KOSSUTH as President, and entire separation from the House of Austria. The leaders, however, and the more sober spirits, saw that this meant revolution and war. They accordingly only demanded reform of expenditures, lower taxation, and better officials; or, in other words, formed a customary opposition party of "the outs." These, with TISZA at the head, are the "Left Centre."

For the past few years the Deak party has been falling to pieces. DEAK himself is dying. Many of the members are personally dissatisfied. The masses of voters are groaning under the heavy taxation, and all are ready for a change. Under new men things could not be worse, and might be better. The business panics have thrown discredit on the party in power. The Left no longer mean revolution or secession; so that their measures might be tried. These disintegrating elements reached their extreme effect recently, and on March 4, the Deak party, by common consent, gave up its existence and was merged into the Left Centre, or "Liberal Party," under Herr VON TISZA, the Radical leader.

The new Premier was a Deak Liberal leader. Baron WENCKHEIM, as Count ANDRASSY, had gone into the Foreign Office. VON TISZA was made Home Secretary. Herr PERCZEL, a well-known lawyer and Judge, from a family which in its exile lived in this country, was appointed Minister of Justice. The most important of all the positions, that of Finance Minister, was given to a young man not known to fame, Herr SZELL, who had made a study of finance.

This unhappy official has immediately to set about raising $6,500,000. Of this sum, $2,500,000 will be raised by direct taxes; and $4,000,000 by a loan. In the present depressed condition of business, the laying of new taxes will be a very odious thing in Hungary, and must speedily make the new Liberal Party unpopular. But all political changes now in Austria, under a constitutional Government, mean no more than they do in England—the changes of "the ins" for "the outs."

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT FIXING THEIR RANK AND PAY.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The War Department has issued the following order:

By direction of the President, and in conformity to the act approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, and to fix the rank and pay of retired officers of the Army," the retired list of the Army under the heading "Officers retired with the full rank of the command held by them when wounded, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861, and section 32 of the act of July 28, 1866," is amended to fix the rank of the following named officers from March 3, 1875 as below enumerated:

Brigadier Generals.—Thomas J. Wood, heretofore Major General; Eli Long, heretofore Major General; Richard W. Johnson, heretofore Major General. Colonels—Joseph B. Kidder, heretofore Brigadier General; William F. Lynch, heretofore Brigadier General; Samuel Rose, heretofore Brigadier General. Lieutenant Colonels—George W. Gile, heretofore Colonel; John Pulford, heretofore Colonel. Major—Henry W. Frudley, heretofore Colonel, mounted. Captain, Thomas E. Maley, heretofore Lieutenant Colonel. Captains—Theodore Yates, heretofore Colonel; Albert W. Preston, heretofore Colonel. First Lieutenants, mounted—Paul Quirk, heretofore Captain, mounted; David E. Cortelyou, heretofore Captain, mounted. First Lieutenants—Robert Davis, heretofore Captain; Henry W. Kuhn, heretofore Captain; James B. Sinclair, heretofore Captain; Edward B. Knox, heretofore First Lieutenant, mounted. Second Lieutenant—James Davis, heretofore Second Lieutenant, mounted.

THE LATE JOHN MITCHEL.

THE LATE MEMBER ELECT FOR TIPPERARY A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—It appears that the late John Mitchel, who was elected a member of the British Parliament from Tipperary, Ireland, as a subject of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, was in fact a citizen of the United States, as appears from transcripts of records records recently made in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for the British Minister. It is presumed that the British Government intended to use said transcript to unseat the "Rebel of '48. In the records is the application for full letters, in which the declaration of Mr. Mitchel made in the Circuit Court of this district on the 8th of May, 1860, in which he says that on the 16th of October, 1853, at the County Court of San Francisco, he being a native of Ireland, aged about thirty-seven years, bearing allegiance to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, having emigrated from Australia, and arrived at San Francisco intends to settle in the United States, and in open court reported himself for naturalization, and declared on oath that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen, &c. The papers recite that "it appearing to the satisfaction of the court by the oath of Thomas Antell, a citizen of the United States, that said John Mitchel has resided within the United States for five years last passed without having been out of the territory of the United States during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, and the said John Mitchel, in open court, here makes oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to whom he was before a subject. It is thereupon ordered by the court here that the said John Mitchel be admitted a citizen of the United States, and he is accordingly admitted a citizen of the United States," &c. Some weeks since the English Minister obtained from the State Department a certified copy of the application of Mr. Mitchel for a passport.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

ACTIVITY OF THE REPUBLICANS EVERYWHERE.

THE DEMOCRATS TAKING THE ALARM—A "SPURT" IN SPEECH-MAKING TO BE MADE IN THE LAST WEEK—THE ERROR IN THE REVISION OF THE ELECTION LAWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 24.—Meetings were held to-night at only three places in the State by the Republicans: At Winsted, Litchfield County, where Senator Oglesby speaks; Deep River, Middlesex County, addressed by Hon. J. C. Burrows and Gen. G. W. McLane, and at Rockville, Tolland County, where Gen. Hawley is announced. But the weather has returned to its normal condition, and, as a heavy snow-storm has been raging since early morning, none of these meetings can be called a pronounced success, although the audiences at all are reported to have been more than fair. The preparations of Judge Harrison to continue the campaign with vigor are almost completed. Senator Oglesby speaks here to-morrow night and at Guilford the next night, which is the last of his engagements in the State. On Saturday night there will be a grand meeting at Hartford, to be addressed by Mr. Frye, of Maine, and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan. Mr. Frye also speaks at Enfield on the 29th. Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, and Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, will also be in the State next week, but their meetings are not yet fully arranged. Judge Harrison also hopes to have the help of Gen. George H. Sharpe and Col. T. B. Thorpe, of New-York.

It will be seen from this programme, which is by no means yet complete, that matters promise to be sufficiently lively, from now until the end, on the Republican side. What the Democrats intend to do does not yet fully appear, but it is stated that Senators Thurman, of Ohio, and Bayard, of Delaware, will speak in this city on Thursday of next week, and Senator Kernan, of New-York, on the succeeding Saturday, or the last night of the campaign. State Senator Jacobs, of New-York, has said he is to speak in the State, but his meetings have not been announced. The Democrats are beginning to be alarmed by the activity displayed by the Republicans, and it is probable they will crowd the State during the last week with their best speakers. Meanwhile they are getting up such "roorbacks" as the Order of the Stars and Stripes, which would have been more effective if it had been withheld until too late to answer it.

While there are some, perhaps many, who think that the Revised Statutes may have so changed the method of choosing the Governor that a plurality may elect, the lawyers generally say that it is impossible for any blunder in the revision of the statutes to change a plain provision of the Constitution which has been in practical operation for more than half a century. This provision is found in section 2, article 4, which prescribes first, who shall vote for Governor, and then says: "If no person shall have a majority of the whole number of said votes, or if two or more shall have an equal and greatest number of said votes, then said Assembly on the second day of the session, by joint ballot of both Houses, shall proceed without debate to choose a Governor from the two highest, or those two having equal and highest number of votes." This seems too plain to be overridden by any blunder whatever in the statutes. It is true that the last sentence of this section says: "The Assembly shall have power to determine the manner of settling all questions in relation of the election of Governor," but this has never been imagined to give power to change the manner of choosing the Governor prescribed in the Constitution, and whatever blunders may have been committed in the revision of the statutes, it is not likely that any court will decide that such power has been conferred by such blunders. It is safe to assume that the Governor will be chosen this year as he has been every year since the adoption of the Constitution in 1818. There was enough in the supposed discovery to justify its mention, but there is hardly enough to found any great expectations upon it.

That the stress which is laid on the omission of the word "Governor," in section 29, chapter 4, Revised Statutes, is unwarranted is shown by the fact that this section was copied verbatim from the former law which had been upon the statute book for many years. If this omission raises any question it is one which could have been raised at any time during the present generation. Even if the revisers had made this alteration the constitutional provision would have prevailed, and a majority would be required to elect a Governor, but as, in fact, they made no change, the matter is hardly worth the discussion it has received.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY NOTES.

Mme. Ristori will this evening appear in "Marie Antoinette" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Friday she is to act in "Sor Teresa" at the Lyceum, the representation being for the benefit of the new Italian school's building fund.... The amateur dramatic performance and reception in aid of the Helping Hand Society of the Church of the Disciples is to occur at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house to-night.... The season of opera bouffe at the Lyceum Theatre will be commenced on Wednesday, instead of Monday.... Mr. Ferdinand Strakosch and Mlle. Donadio sailed for Europe yesterday.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

CRUISE OF THE FLAG-SHIP FRANKLIN, REAR ADMIRAL WORDEN.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP FRANKLIN, VILLE FRANCHE, March 2, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival in this harbor on the 25th ult. After the departure of the Powhattan, on the 8th of February, I remained at Lisbon until the 11th, and on that day sailed for Tangier, where I arrived on the 13th. At Tangier I made an official visit to the Minister of State, temporarily residing there, in the absence of the Governor, and was received by him with great courtesy and with many public expressions of good will toward the United States, as a country which had always been on friendly relations with Morocco. I also visited the Shereef or Wazon, a prince and the head of the Mohammedan Church in this country. I also called on the Foreign Minister residing at Tangier. On the 17th of February I proceeded from Tangier to Gibraltar, arriving there in the afternoon of the same day. On approaching the harbor of Gibraltar, I met the British Channel Squadron passing out, bound for Madeira, and exchanged salutes with Rear Admiral F. Beauchamp B. Seymour, commanding. The squadron was composed of the following-named iron-clad ships: Agincourt, flag ship, twenty-eight guns, 6,028 tons; Northumberland, twenty-eight guns, 6,621 tons; Monarch, seven guns, 5,102 tons; Resistance, sixteen guns, 3,710 tons; Sultan, twelve guns, 5,234 tons, and Triumph, fourteen guns, 3,839 tons. On the 20th of February I sailed from Gibraltar for Ville Franche, where I arrived on the 25th and still remain. At noon on the 22d of February, the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, a national salute was fired at sea. The Congress and Juniata are present in this port, and the Alaska is at Spezia, where necessary repairs are being made on her boilers. Very respectfully,

JOHN L. WORDEN, Rear Admiral Commanding.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON,

WAR ON THE CANAL RING.

HOW MONEY IS MADE ON CANAL CONTRACTS.

Continued from First Page.

son's profits on forty-five times the quantity he originally contracted for must be somewhat exorbitant. It is well known that in almost all sorts of contract work, applicants will take large quantities at much lower rates than small ones, the principle being the same as in the selling of goods by wholesale. Had the canal authorities advertised for 45,000 yards rock excavation, they could doubtless have let the work at a low rate. But that would only have benefited the taxpayers, and not Mr. Denning. In the same contract the amount of earth embankment estimated to be necessary is set down at 1,100 yards, and the compensation for the same at eighty cents per yard. In the Engineer's estimates for 1875, the total amount of embankment credited to Mr. Denison is 67,000 cubic yards, which, at eighty cents, could not have yielded that gentleman a smaller profit than $20,000. But what should be said of an Engineer who thus contracts for completing miles of canal extension, in which he knows that one or the largest items will be for earth embankment. In the amount of slope and pavement wall called for under this contract, the result is equally surprising. Fourteen thousand yards of this class of wall are bid for at ninety-five cents, much below its cost. When the convenient Engineer came to revise his plans, he made the discovery that no slope and pavement wall at ninety-five cents was necessary; that it could be dispensed with, in fact, by adding 36,000 cubic yards of vertical dry wall at $4 per foot. The same process was repeated with other items until, with $60,000 of extra work, the total of Mr. Denison's $74,000 contract swelled to nearly half a million.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME—HOW MR. WILLARD JOHNSON BUILT A WALL.

Next to Denison comes Willard Johnson, a member of the present Assembly, who has acquired by purchase or otherwise a contract originally awarded to J. V. Bloomer. Mr. Johnson, whose rooms at the Delavan House are currently reported to be the head-quarters of the Canal Ring at Albany, has also made an exceedingly good thing out of the State. In constructing the lower lock at the side cut of the Erie Canal, near Troy, he engaged to furnish fifty yards of vertical wall in cement at $6 per yard, and was kindly allowed by the canal people to substitute 2,508 yards instead, making a difference of profit in his favor of several thousand dollars. The entire amount at which his contract was awarded was $37,871, and the total estimated work on the same up to Jan. 1, 1875, $110,320 13.

AND MR. JAMES J. BELDEN A DAM.

James J. Belden, the head of the clique with which both the foregoing men are connected, has also profited not a little by the "system." It was this gentleman who built the High Dam on the Oswego River, in which the masonry called for in the contract was multiplied by four, and the other items increased in an almost equal proportion. Altogether Mr. Belden has been paid $222,610 68 for work which he originally contracted to do at $86,584.

MR. GEORGE D. LORD'S WAY OF DOING STATE WORK.

In 1870 George D. Lord, son of Jarvis Lord, the Democratic Senator from Monroe, obtained from Charles P. Skinner, to whom it had been originally let, the contract for deepening and improving the narrow canal in Black Rock Harbor. Skinner had agreed to do the work for $45,300, but Lord exceeded the original estimates nearly one-half. Finally the canal was pronounced complete, and Lord received for his work $78,707 06, an advance of nearly fifty per cent. on the terms of the contract. In the following year (1871) Lord was elected to the Legislature, where he introduced and secured the passage of a bill compelling the State to pay him $119,208 49 in addition to the sum already received, thus making the whole amount of his compensation a little over four and a half times the amount of the original contract.

ANOTHER OF JOHNSON'S CONTRACTS.

Another of Assemblyman Johnson's contracts, that for the upper lock at the side-cut in West Troy has been a prolific source of profit to the house of Johnson. Twenty-nine thousand dollars in round numbers was the amount of the contract as awarded, and $56,845 68 was the sum which the legislative gentleman drew from the State Treasury for the work.

AND ANOTHER OF MR. DENISON'S.

In September, 1867, the Canal Commissioners awarded a contract for the enlargement of the Erie Canal from Chenango Junction to the limits of the City of Utica for $10,617 to the Henry D. Denison already mentioned. One of the items, for 7,000 cubic yards of earth, was afterward increased to 37,000 yards at the same price, while 1,300 cubic yards of dry vertical wall, at $3 50 per yard, was multiplied, by the process already described, to over 5,000 yards. Forty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty cents has been paid Mr. Denison up to the present time on this $10,000 contract, and still he is not satisfied.

SHERRILL'S AND BELDEN'S CONTRACTS.

Among the contracts in which the frauds are glaringly prominent are those of James H. Sherrill and A. Cadwell Belden. The former agreed to do a certain piece of work for $85,562 50, for which he was in the end paid $220,614 58. One of the items was for loose stone, of which 1,300 yards were needed. For this Mr. Sherrill received $1 50 per yard, and as the thing proved a paying investment, the authorities were prevailed on to alter the original plans so as to require some 21,000 yards of loose stone. In a similar way, the "masonry in dam," of which the engineer, after a presumably careful survey, computed that he would want not less than 7,000 yards, was at the close found to exceed 17,000 yards, which, at $7 50, made the total of payments on this account $123,402 25. The Belden referred to is the gentleman under whose supervision three acres of "grubbing and cleaning" developed into 500 acres, for which the thrifty gentleman, at $70 per acre, netted over $33,000. Belden is said to be a proficient in the business, and there really seems very little reason to doubt it.

A VERY PERFECT SKINNER.

Charles P. Skinner is a gentleman whose dealings with the State prove him to be in all respects worthy of his name. In his contract for section No. 4 of the Chenango Canal extension, concluded in July, 1868, the amount of slope wall called for is 100 cubic yards. In the engineer's estimates this class of work is computed at 5,900 yards, and as the price was fixed at $3 per yard, the difference in Mr. Skinner's favor is the difference between $300 and $17,854 80, or a little less than 6,000 per cent. In the way of earth excavation, of which the contract calls for $37,000 worth, the prudent Skinner contrives to smuggle into his bills, and receive payment for, not less than $69,000 worth.

A FEW MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

But Skinner, with all his genius in this line, is more than equaled by a Mr. Edward B. Van Deusen, who is paid $67,000 for earth excavation, which in his contract was priced at $10,350. Two contracts belonging to one William Mudgett, are similarly calculated to raise doubts as to the economy to the State of the present "system." In one of them, for section 31 of the Chenango Canal Enlargement, the Engineers in their estimates allowed Mr. Mudgett $10,000 more than the price named in his contract, and the Canal Board voted him $15,610 additional for extra work. In another instance the same party drew upward of $46,000 on a contract which called for $26,000 worth of work.

WORK PAID FOR WHICH HAS PROBABLY NEVER BEEN DONE.

In all of these cases, it must be remembered, the measurements of the engineers are almost invariably made in the interest of the contractor, and that the State has in this way undoubtedly paid hundreds of thousands of dollars for work which has never been done. At the present time there are many miles of the principal canals which have never been excavated to the proper depth, and where a survey in the hands of competent and disinterested engineers would reveal frauds as glaring as the worst of those already mentioned.

SUMMARY.

The following table gives a summary of the contracts above referred to, showing the amount contracted for, the amount really paid, and the names of the contractors:

Name of Contractor.	Amount Contracted for.	Amount Already Paid.
Henry D. Denison	$74,183 40	$458,114 00
Willard Johnson	37,871 00	110,320 13
James J. Belden	86,584 00	222,610 68
George D. Lord	45,300 00	191,915 55
Willard Johnson	29,431 00	56,845 68
Henry D. Denison	10,617 00	49,936 30
N. L. Osborn	20,273 15	43,569 54
N. L. Osborn	20,580 60	*47,368 20
James H. Sherrill	85,562 50	222,181 00
A. Cadwell Belden	9,504 00	43,753 25
Charles P. Skinner	27,680 00	68,700 02
Henry G. Jackson	48,845 00	99,612 32
William Mudgett	35,137 00	61,382 04
George Densmore	21,888 00	36,396 50
Edward B. Van Deusen	14,397 00	78,967 20
John F. Hosch	21,467 00	48,386 00
Edward B. Van Deusen	12,603 41	35,504 12
William Mudgett	26,280 00	46,098 00
Charles P. Skinner	31,286 00	†51,410 52
Total under nineteen contracts	$659,490 06	$1,973,071 05

Percentage of excess in payments over amount originally contracted for, 324.25.

*Engineer's estimate of cost

†Not including $78,906 93 paid under a supplementary contract.

INTERVIEW WITH SPEAKER M'GUIRE

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE HOUSE—AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE—ON WHAT POINT THE CANAL MEN AND THE GOVERNOR'S FRIENDS DISAGREE—MR. M'GUIRE DOES NOT BELIEVE THERE IS A "CANAL RING," AND EXPLAINS TWO OF THE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONTRACTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—Next to Gov. Tilden, Speaker McGuire is perhaps the man whose words and acts have a greater weight in the struggle growing out of the Governor's Message than have those of any other single individual. Recognizing this fact, a correspondent of THE TIMES called upon him this evening, and the following are the answers given by him to the questions asked of him in the conversation which followed: As far as the future action of the House is concerned, it will order a committee of investigation, which will be directed to report to the Legislature, and the House will also refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee, to get its opinion as to the necessity of any future legislation.

WHAT WILL PROBABLY BE DONE.

What kind of legislation could be recommended, or would be adopted, it is very hard to say, but one thing is certain, if the House Committee discovers any defects in the present canal laws, or any remedy that can be adopted, it would then be done; or if it should appear that a new system would be better than the old one, a new one would be recommended. It is the determination of those persons whom the Governor designates as the Canal Ring, and of the friends of the Canal Ring, to have a most thorough and searching investigation of all frauds in connection with the canals. This investigation will be on behalf of the people of the State, and not for the benefit of any man or set of men, and will be for the purpose of discovering any defects in the system which rendered the frauds possible, as well as of detecting the frauds themselves. The State officers who are implicated, and the contractors also, alike demand an investigation.

THE POINT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR'S FRIENDS AND THE CANAL MEN.

The only point of difference between those who stigmatize the canal ring and those who assume to represent the Governor, is that the former demand an immediate investigation, while the latter do not want an investigation at all, as at the very least want it to be deferred until after the next Fall election. They want to keep the charges open during the Summer, so as to have them as an element in the succeeding election. Those who are styled members of the ring demanded an immediate thorough and searching investigation upon the floor of the House this morning; but those who assume to speak for the Governor, while not daring to oppose an investigation, sought to prevent, by the introduction of a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to set after the adjournment of the Legislature, and without any limit as to the time or expense of conducting their proceedings.

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A "CANAL RING."

I do not believe there exists in the State any such body of persons as the canal ring, and certainly some of those who have been named as such—Senator Lord, for instance—have not held a canal contract for years. The truth is, that some of the so-called canal ring preferred the nomination of Judge Church for Governor, and now the friends of Gov. Tilden call all who have that reputation corrupt.

MR. M'GUIRE EXPLAINS ABOUT TWO OF THE CONTRACTS.

Mr. McGuire then criticised two of the contracts named by the Governor in his Message, viz., the Black Rock and the Oswego contracts. In the latter, which is known as No. 8, the increase from $86,000 to some $220,000, was caused by the substitution, solely for the interests of the State and by order of the Canal Board, of a stone for a wooden dam; and in the former case, as the public records of the Canal Board will show, the contract was so unfavorable to its undertaker that he was released from it. Whether the alleged fraud in the other eight contracts can be as clearly demonstrated to be a misapprehension on the part of the Governor I am not prepared to assert, but as to these two I am satisfied as to the truth of what I say.

THIS WILL NOT BE MADE A PARTY QUESTION.

This will never be made a party question at all. If any wrongs have been committed by Democratic officials there will be no attempt, so far as I am concerned, to shield them from punishment. The Democratic Party will remain intact, and any frauds which may have been committed by contractors will affect both parties alike. Thus neither party will be disintegrated by the struggle, which, however, can hardly ever be made a question for the formation of a new party. The disintegration cannot fail to extend to both of those now existing.

THE DIFFERENCES IN THE PRICES NOT ALWAYS FRAUDULENT.

Mr. McGuire then returned to the contract question. He thought it ought to be understood that the difference between the two bid and the price paid was not necessarily lost to the State or stolen by the contractors, but was represented by work actually performed.

THE CONDITION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

ICE GORGES ON THE WEST BRANCH—THE WORST JUST SOUTH OF RENOVO—THE TOWN IN NO IMMEDIATE DANGER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RENOVO, Penn., March 24.—The extreme end of the highest and heaviest gorge on the West Branch just reaches this town. Renovo, however, is in no danger, as there is only slush ice, and not much of that, on the river above this point. The gorge extends down to Glen Union, a village fourteen miles below. The ice for the greater part of the way rests on the bottom of the river. Nothing short of a warm rain, lasting for at least twelve hours, will raise the river to a height sufficient to break the gorge. Superintendent Baldwin and Messrs. Fry and Staar, of the engineer force, went over that portion of the Philadelphia and Erie Road to-day which is endangered by the Glen Union gorge. They anticipate no immediate danger.

LOCKHAVEN THREATENED BY THE GLEN UNION GORGE—MEN AT WORK CUTTING A CHANNEL THROUGH THE ICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOCKHAVEN, March 54.—Lockhaven, situated about midway between Williamsport and Renovo, is threatened by the Glen Union gorge. The ice for several miles above and below the town has frozen solidly as in midwinter. To-day a large force of men were at work cutting a channel fifteen feet in width above the lumber boom dam. It is hoped by this means to give free passage to the Glen Union ice, when it comes down, and thus prevent the collection of a gorge, which would back the water in the river and flood the city.

THE WILLIAMSPORT PEOPLE VIGOROUSLY AT WORK ON THE ICE—A CHANNEL CUT—EFFORTS TO SAVE THE LUMBER BOOM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 24.—At this place every effort is being made to save the city from the impending danger of a flood. Yesterday 223 men cut out the ice to a width of sixty-five feet, and for a distance of a mile up the river. Work was commenced in the middle of the river, but there was not enough water to carry the ice over the dam. An opening was next made opposite the chute of the lumber boom, down which the ice passed freely. The ice cut at the dam was found to be massing at the bridge of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad last evening. If measures are not speedily taken to clear the river at that point the back water will flood the lower part of the town.

NO CHANGE AT MILTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILTON, Penn., March 24.—There is no change in the gorge at Milton. The back water is still flowing round the massed ice into the low farming land, and there is danger of the river forming for itself a new channel.

THE SITUATION AT WILKESBARRE, TUNKHANNOCK, PITTSTON, AND OTHER POINTS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 24.—There is no change in either this or the Ransom gorge. Anchored ice has accumulated at the northern end of the latter, making it nearly twenty miles in length. At Tunkhannock the river is open almost from shore to shore, while at Pittston it is frozen so solid that hundreds of people crossed it to-day. At the former place the current is swift, while at Pittston the water is still being damned up by the Wilkesbarre gorge. The Turkhannock bridge narrowly escaped destruction. One of the piers is badly shattered, the ice-breakers all torn away, and when the Big Island ice comes down it is feared that the structure must go. The Wilkesbarre Company have had men at work to-day in strengthening the piers and abutments of their bridge by irons and other means. The water has receded from the flats so much that the Kingston street railway could run their cars but for the ice-bowlders piled upon it to a great height. No effort will be made to remove them until after all danger of further floods is past. The Delaware and Hudson Company, which owns the railroad bridge three miles below here, the Wilkesbarre Bridge Company, and the City Council have under consideration a plan of blasting the foot of the gorge. The Engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Company will examine into the matter to-morrow, when definite action will be taken. The stockholders of this bridge are not very sanguine of saving it, and have arrangements made to start two rope ferries at once should it be swept away. If it is destroyed they will at once begin the erection of a magnificent iron bridge. It began to snow early this morning, and the storm raged furiously for several hours, but in the middle of the afternoon it cleared off, became warmer, and thawed rapidly. To-night it is more moderate than it has been before for a week. Persons residing back of the mountain reported to-day that there was over three feet of snow on the ground. Bowman's and several other large creeks drain the districts where the snow is so deep and empty into the Susquehanna north of here. The lateness of the season will cause a sudden thaw. When it does come, and the volume of water is poured into the river by these streams, there will be a rapid, if not unprecedented, rise.

THE ICE IN THE DELAWARE.

DINGMAN'S FERRY, March 24.—The ice-gorge which broke at Port Jervis has lodged at Shawnee, three miles above the Water Gap, and the river is blocked with ice from that point to this place. All the ice from the upper Delaware is now lodged between these two points. Great danger is feared of the banks overflowing and the whole country being inundated. The Port Jervis bridge is lodged on an island below Dingman's Ferry, and the railroad bridge lies on Muskrat Island.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 25—1 A. M.—Snow has prevailed on the Atlantic coast from Virginia northward to Maine. Clear weather has prevailed in the lake region and thence southward to the Gulf coast, with no decided change in temperature and increased pressure. The barometer has fallen in the North-west, with southerly winds, clear and warmer weather. Westerly winds and clearing weather prevail in the Middle States and lower lake region. The Ohio River has fallen, and the Mississippi has risen three inches at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, clear or clearing weather will prevail, with slight changes in temperature, south-west to north-west winds, and rising barometer during the day.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, and southward to Tennessee and Arkansas, clear weather, except in the Upper Missouri Valley, and in Minnesota, rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, rising temperature west of the Mississippi, rising barometer and north to west winds in the South Atlantic States, and falling barometer and easterly to southerly winds in the Gulf States.

The Ohio River will fall slowly.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A.M.	19°	26°	3:30 P.M.	30°	35°
6 A.M.	17°	27°	6 P.M.	29°	35°
9 A.M.	20°	34°	9 P.M.	27°	33°
12 M.	26°	34°	12 P.M.	23°	29°

Average temperature yesterday.....32°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....23°

MUTINY ON A SCHOONER.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—The schooner White Wing, Capt. McPhalen, of New-York, which cleared and sailed from this port Saturday, for Cardenas, with a cargo of empty casks, went ashore on Sunday off Thomas Point, below Annapolis. After she was got off the crew became mutinous and refused to work. The vessel was taken to Annapolis, and the crew arrested. They will be brought here to-day, and the matter investigated by the United States Commissioners.

MALPRACTICE.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, March 24.—The Grand Jury to-day brought in true bills against W. H. Greaves, Dr. Southam, and Mrs. Southam, for malpractice on Miss Burnham and causing the death of that lady last December.

WASHINGTON.

CLOSING EXECUTIVE BUSINESS OF THE SENATE.

THE DEBATE OVER MR. PARDEE'S NOMINATION FOR JUDGE IN LOUISIANA—ONLY FIVE NOMINATIONS UNACTED UPON DEFINITIVELY—ESCAPING SENATORS CAUGHT TO FORM A QUORUM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate adjourned *sine die* at 5:30 to-day, after a four hours' contest over Don A. Pardee, nominated for United States Judge for the District of Louisiana. Immediately after reading the journal the Senate went into executive session, and Pardee's case was taken up at once. Mr. Howe made a speech of over two hours' length in support of Pardee's confirmation. Senator Thurman occupied nearly an hour in a speech in support of Pardee, and Mr. Sherman also spoke briefly in his favor. Senators Conkling, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Logan, and West spoke against his confirmation. The arguments were a repetition of those reported several days ago, neither side having anything new to offer. Mr. Edmunds argued that no man should be confirmed for a high judicial position, the tenure of which was during life, whose character was not above suspicion. That serious charges were preferred against a man, and that a number of Senators were earnestly opposing him should be sufficient to prevent his confirmation when the office to be filled was one of important trust and grave responsibility. Senator Conkling pursued a similar line of argument. He believed the Republicans, being in the majority, were entitled to the offices; but he would vote for an honest Democrat for Judge in preference to a dishonest Republican. The high character of the office of Judge demands that it be filled by a man whose life and character are above reproach and who could command the vote of every man in the Senate on moral grounds. Senator West was entitled to close the debate, but spoke very briefly, in view of the feeling manifested against confirmation and the lateness of the hour. He had additional evidence to submit tending to show that Pardee should not be confirmed, but deemed it unnecessary to present it. He moved to lay Pardee's nomination on the table. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 25 to 14. Senator Sherman was the only Republican who voted nay. Senator Howe was in favor of Pardee's confirmation, but was paired and did not vote. The nomination of Pardee serves to illustrate the mixed character of Louisiana politics. Pardee was supported by all the Federal office-holders at New-Orleans, and opposed by all the leading colored and many white Republicans of the State. He had the unanimous support of the Democratic Senators for confirmation, and was opposed by the Republicans with two or three exceptions. A Democratic Senator to-day, when asked why the Senators of that party were advocating Pardee's confirmation, replied that it was because the Democrats of Louisiana were asking for Pardee's confirmation. During the debate to-day some discussion arose upon the power of the President to appoint a Judge after adjournment in case of Pardee's rejection. It was stated that that question had been considered by the Judiciary Committee, and the committee agreed unanimously that no appointment of a Judge could be made except by consent of the Senate, or if such an appointment be made during the recess the appointee must be confirmed by the Senate before he can assume the judicial functions. The Tenure-of-Office act makes this provision, to preclude the possibility of improper persons exercising judicial powers even for a brief period.

It is reported that the President to-day, in reply to questions from certain Senators, stated that he was not averse to having the nomination of Pardee laid over until next session. Pardee says the Court-martial, the record of which Senator West referred to during the consideration of his case, gave him an honorable acquittal, which can be clearly proved. He further states all the charges brought against him by Senator West can be fully and satisfactorily disproved. The friends of Pardee state confidently that his name will be, again sent to the Senate next December. All the Executive nominations were acted upon definitively by the Senate before adjournment to-day, except five. The five which failed are Pardee, for United States Judge; Breneman, for Paymaster in the Army, laid on the table; Maynadier, for Army Paymaster, re-committed to the Military Committee, and "pocketed;" Nolan for Chief Examiner of Patents, laid on the table, and Charles T. Bennett, who was nominated to-day to be Postmaster at Fulton, N. Y. This last nomination was not reported to the Senate from the Post Office Committee, through some inadvertence. Henry M. Atkinson, son-in-law of ex-Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, was confirmed to-day for Commissioner of Pensions. So many Senators left the city last night and this morning that a quorum was not present when the Senate met to-day. Officers were sent out, who succeeded in catching Senators Wadleigh and Saulsbury while preparing to leave by an afternoon train. Other Senators arriving subsequently, Saulsbury was enabled to get away. At 3 o'clock Senators Howe and Bayard were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and inquire whether he had any further communication to make to the Senate, to which he gave a negative answer.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The following has been received here:

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19, 1875.

The Treasurer of the United States of America will find a check for $140, which the undersigned is commissioned to pay to the United States as restitution money. An acknowledgment will be gratefully received by JOHN CURTIS,

Pastor Roman Catholic Church, Lincoln, Neb.

TREASURY RULINGS.

The Treasury Department has affirmed the decision of Collectors imposing duty, at fifty per centum, on brandy, costing over $4 per gallon; on silk wearing apparel and head-nets at sixty per cent. ad valorem; disallowing all damage by breakage on wines beyond five per centum, as provided by the act of Feb. 8; disallowing damages by freezing occurring to wines on inland transportation.

TREASURER SPINNER.

United States Treasurer Spinner had a long interview with the President to-day. There are rumors in circulation that unless certain contemplated appointments in subordinate places in Gen. Spinner's bureau of the Treasury are made in accordance with his views, that gentleman will feel it incumbent upon him to resign his position.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Henry M. Atkinson, of Nebraska, to be Commissioner of Pensions; Oliver A. Patton, of West Virginia, to be Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah: Frederick Buell to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirtieth District of New York, vice George R. Kibbe, removed; Thomas J. Jefferds, Indian Agent for the Chiricahua Agency, Arizona.

Postmasters—William H. P. Steere, at Olneyville, R. I., a reappointment; Asa W. Smith, Woodstock, Ill., vice W. E. Smith, resigned; D. C. Winter Smith, Elizabethtown, Ky., a reappointment; Otto Funk, Lincoln, Neb., vice Cyrus F. Baird. Not Confirmed—Alexander Cree, Georgetown, Colorado, vice J. F. McKenna, removed; F. M. Sharder, Dennison City, Texas, vice Floyd P. Baker, removed.

OFFICIAL CARELESSNESS.

An Inspection clerk in the Post Office Department was to-day requested by the Postmaster General to tender his resignation, owing to the fact that he had neglected to notice that a certain railroad that was being paid for a performance of postal service six times a week had, for the past three quarters, reported service as performed only three times a week, thus receiving pay through the carelessness of the clerk for twice the amount of the service rendered.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The books of the Internal Revenue office show that in the month of February last there were distilled 6,730,363 gallons of spirits, and tax was paid upon 11,504,356 gallons. There were remaining in warehouses on the 28th of February, 7,973,666 gallons. On the 1st of that month the amount of spirits in warehouses was 12,747,619 gallons.

SPAIN.

ALL MALES OVER EIGHTEEN IN THE NAVARRESE PROVINCES CALLED OUT BY DON CARLOS.

BAYONNE, March 24.—Don Carlos has issued a decree calling into military service all males, in the Navarrese provinces, over eighteen years of age.

A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. CABRERA FRUSTRATED.

PARIS, March 24.—A conspiracy for the assassination of Gen. Cabrera, who recently abandoned the Carlist cause, has been frustrated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GENERAL LOCK-OUT IN NORTH LANCASHIRE COTTON MILLS THREATENED.

LONDON, March 25—5 A. M.—The cotton masters of North Lancashire held a meeting yesterday, and resolved on a general lock-out, unless the operatives of Pickering's mill, in Blackburn, who are now on strike, return to work unconditionally.

SPECIE COMING TO NEW-YORK.

LONDON, March 24.—Thirty-two thousand dollars in specie were shipped to New-York by the steam-ship Neckar, which sailed from Southampton yesterday.

THE REVIVALISTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 25—6 A. M.—At Moody and Sankey's meeting last night the Rev. Dr. Newman Hall occupied a seat on the platform.

FRANCE.

M. BUFFET ON THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, March 24.—Minister Buffet to-day, in an address to the staff of officials of the Department of the Interior, dwelt with emphasis on the fact that the present Ministry is essentially conservative.

HUNGARY.

KOSSUTH DEFEATED FOR MEMBER OF THE DIET BY MINISTER KISZA.

PESTH, March 24.—An election for member of the Hungarian Diet was held in Debreczin to-day. The Radicals had nominated M. Kossuth, but Minister Kisza was re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

BELGIUM.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

BRUSSELS, March 24.—An explosion took place in a coal mine near Charleroi to-day, causing the death and injury of many persons.

ITALY.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ALASKA AT SPEZZIA.

LONDON, March 24.—The United States steamer Alaska has arrived at Spezzia, where she will remain some time for repairs.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK TO BE MADE DUKE OF LAUENBURG.

LONDON, March 25—5:30 A. M.—The *Daily News'* special dispatch from Berlin says it is definitely settled that Prince Bismarck is to be made Duke of Lauenburg.

OUR IMPORT TRADE.

DECREASE IN OUR IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY OF THIS YEAR.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement, showing a decrease in the exports of articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States during the two months ended Feb. 28, 1875, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874:

Articles.	1874.	1875.
Alkali	£209,645	195,916
Apparel and slops	£50,483	16,414
Beer and ale, bbls	7,952	6,866
Copper, unwrought, in ingots, cakes, or slabs, cwt	200	....
Copper, wrought or manufactured, cwt	242	38
Hardware and cutlery	£114,249	109,764
Iron, pig, tons	10,205	7,291
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod, tons	868	618
Iron, railroad of all sorts, tons	16,978	4,981
Iron hoops, sheets, boiler, and armor-plates, tons	1,009	379
Iron, tire plates, tons	18,524	17,991
Iron, cast or wrought, tons	4,357	997
Iron, old, for remanufacture, tons	1,133	445
Steel, unwrought, tons	1,922	1,597
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, &c., tons	301	....
Machinery, other than steam-engines	£43,901	28,169
Paper, writing or printing, and envelopes	£9,144	3,709
Paper, other kinds	£6,305	1,376
Silk, broadstuffs of silk or satin, yards	197,230	86,470
Silk, ribbons of all kinds	£13,903	2,638
Silk, other articles of	£40,277	20,741
Silk, articles of, and other materials	£14,526	4,467
Stationery, other than paper	£20,197	10,795
Tin, unwrought	£43,963	34,683
Worsted, stuffs of wool, or of wool mixed with other materials, yards	14,984,920	12,465,700
Carpets, yards	1,141,510	702,900

A "SHORT-HAIR" GONE OVER TO THE "SWALLOW-TAILS."

From the Sun, March 24.

John Morrissey appeared on Madison square yesterday noon arrayed in a full-dress suit—swallow-tailed coat, white necktie, and immaculate lavender gloves. In his overcoat pocket was stuck a brand-new French Dictionary, and he was announcing to his friends that he was going down to demand of Mayor Wickham an office. If his outfit did not entitle him to one, what would?

It was the funniest exhibition of many a day.

THE VINELAND SHOOTING CASE.

VINELAND, N. J., March 24.—Carruth's condition at 9 o'clock A. M. was given as follows: His sleep is more broken and restless than last night; no pain except a little throbbing in the wound; appetite good, skin soft, with a little perspiration at times. At 3:30 P. M. he was comfortable. His family physicians feel encouraged with the progress the patient has made. Mr. Carruth has not been raised from a horizontal position, and is yet in a very critical condition notwithstanding all favorable symptoms.

A BAND OF INDIANS CUT TO PIECES.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 24.—The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* has information to the effect that the Indians who captured the stage near Laredo, last Friday, attacked Cachino Poncho, near Corvizel, on the Texas side. They were driven off by rancheros, and were overtaken by Capt. Benevid's volunteer company. The Indians are almost entirely cut to pieces.

ON THE TRACK OF THE EAST BOSTON MURDERER.

BOSTON, Mass, March 24.—The Police have obtained a clue to the murderer of Mrs. Bingham, who was murdered at East Boston on Monday night, which it is thought will soon lead to his capture. A man answering the description of the person seen entering the house called at a liquor-saloon in Salem on Tuesday morning, and sold two rings for $16 50. The purchaser, on learning of the murder and robbery, communicated with the Police, and the rings have since been identified as the property of the murdered lady. A full description of the man is in possession of the Police, and it is thought he cannot escape. He was tracked to the depot in Salem on Tuesday night, when he purchased a ticket for Gloucester. Telegrams, with his description, have been sent in every direction, and Mayor Cobb has offered a reward of $1,000 for his apprehension.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE WRECK OF THE JAPAN—INSURRECTIONS—A CURIOUS PHASE IN CHINESE POLITICS—UNITED STATES VESSELS IN JAPANESE WATERS—THE COAST FORTIFICATIONS OF JAPAN TO BE RESTORED AGAINST ALL FOREIGN REMONSTRANCES—DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN JAPAN—AGGRESSIVE DISPOSITION OF THE GERMAN AND BRITISH MINISTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The Pacific Mail steamer China, which arrived here to-day, brings the following intelligence from China:

HONG KONG, China, Feb. 17.—The steam-ship Aden has sailed from here for the scene of the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamer Japan, to recover the treasure which formed part of her cargo. The wreck is said to lie in fourteen fathoms of water.

A renewal of the rebellion in the Province of Yunnan is threatened. An insurrection broke out in Tien Tar, near Ning Po, in which 10,000 farmers were engaged. The outbreak was in consequence of an increased tax on rice. A body of 5,000 troops failed to subdue the rebellion, and the increase tax was removed.

On Jan. 22 a mob attacked the laborers on the telegraph line from Foocheo to Amoy, at the town of Kwang-Tao, and destroyed the poles, interrupting the work. It is generally admitted that the attack was incited by the authorities, who have waited till the line reached a point where it would be at their mercy. No redress is possible, the work having been commenced in defiance of the wishes and without the full permission of the Provincial Government.

A new arsenal is to be established at Foochoo, under English management. The present arsenal is under French management. There are innumerable political rumors from Peking, but the only important one that seems tolerably well substantiated is that one of the late Emperor's concubines has been discovered to be pregnant. If true, and the child be a son, the present succession is in danger of being set aside.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank is reported to have lost upward of $1,000,000 during 1874.

Chinese pirates are becoming very active off the coast near Shanghai.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 20.—The United States steam-ship Lackawanna will start for San Francisco about two weeks after the departure of the steam-ship China. The Lackawanna will sail across the Pacific, her boilers being in such a condition that steam cannot be used. The United States steam-ship Monocacy will be stationed throughout the Winter at Yokohama.

The purpose of the Japanese Government to restore the coast fortifications, communicated through the Associated Press, in a dispatch of November last, has just been officially announced. As usual, remonstrances have been made by the foreigners, but without effect. All important points are hereafter to be made ready for defense.

Messengers have been ordered to China to investigate the recent action of the officials of Foochoo in compelling Japanese to submit to a humiliating ceremonial. The Japanese garrison in Foochoo is to be reinforced.

An American named Pease has been murdered by his companions in Bonin Island, south-east of Yeddo Bay. Pease represented he little better than a pirate, and was known to have carried on the slave trade on a small scale among the Eastern Islands. The case is undergoing investigation by the United States Consul General.

There was a great fire in Osaka on the 7th of February. Twelve hundred buildings were destroyed, including temples and schools. Several lives were lost. There was an alarming fire in Yokohama Feb. 6. Three hundred Japanese houses were destroyed, and the foreign settlement was endangered, but escaped serious injury. Destructive fires in Yeddo are almost of nightly occurrence.

Von Briende, the German Minister, left Japan Feb. 16 for Pekin. His departure caused great relief to the Japanese Government, his attitude having been one of uninterrupted aggression for years.

The fleet of the English and French troops has been postponed until March 1, in consequence of traces of small-pox in the English camp. It is understood that the removal, up to the last moment, was strongly opposed by the British Minister in Japan, as calculated to weaken the power he exercises in dictating the course of the Japanese Government. The ground occupied by the English troops is in the centre of the most valuable part of Yokahama, and is outside of the district granted for foreign residences. England has never paid due rent, and has no claim upon it. The English, nevertheless, give notice that they reserve the right to dictate its future disposal. This right will not be recognized.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—J. M. Davis was today convicted of murder in the second degree, for killing Policeman Bird in September last.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—The attempt to assassinate the State witness in Todd County was not in open court, as reported yesterday, but while the witness was under guard in the Court-house for safe keeping. His assailant was captured yesterday.

THE STRIKE AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—A large meeting of the cotton and woolen mill employes of Kensington, who are now on strike owing to a reduction of wages, held a meeting this morning. A resolution was adopted to stand firm until they received the ten per cent. taken from their wages.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG LADY.

PHILADELP

THE CENTENNIAL.

ACTIVE WORK RESUMED ON THE BUILDINGS.

INCREASING INTEREST OF FOREIGN NATIONS IN THE EXHIBITION—DAILY DEMANDS FOR SPACE—THE GERMAN CANARD—PROGRESS OF THE WORK IN FAIRMOUNT PARK—THE CHANGE IN THE TIME FOR OPENING THE EXHIBITION—LIST OF FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 20, 1875.

Now that nearly all the members of the great family of nations have signified their desire to participate in the Centennial Exposition, and have appointed responsible people to represent their interests at that international fair, the enterprise has been placed upon a substantial footing, and having received the unqualified support of foreign Governments, assisted by a generous recognition and aid at home, there can be no doubt that the centenary of the country will not only be celebrated in a fitting form, but that the results of the commingling of foreign populations, as well as of the various sections of the Union, will be of the most beneficial character. Ever since the inception of the idea of the commemoration was placed in a practical shape, the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia have lent their hearty support to its encouragement, and within the rooms of the commission many of the representatives of the city's industries gather every day to discuss the prospect and glean information regarding the progress of the work. But the interest is not confined to the wealthy; it runs through all classes of society, and even the poorest look forward to the event as a sort of millennium when their shallow pockets shall be filled with a portion of the rich reward which all anticipate in the shape of active business. The women are no less impressed with the importance of the Exposition than the men, and they have done good service in a practical way. The prompt measures taken in distant lands to give the Exhibition the proper support have served as admirable incentives to efficient action at home. Speaking of the recognition and support from abroad, it is necessary to say that the representation is nearly complete, and that the applications for space are received with such frequency that it is almost certain that the portions of the main building set apart for the largest of the foreign powers will prove insufficient to accommodate the goods to be placed in them. The latest acceptance is that received to-day from the Sublime Porte, in which it is stated that Turkey, Egypt, and their dependencies will send their products to the Exhibition.

THE GERMAN CANARD.

Inquiry at the head-quarters in Walnut street in regard to the effect of the misstatements that lately gained currency through English and German newspapers, in which it was declared that should the Exhibition be a financial failure the goods would be confiscated, has resulted in a proper disposition of the canard. The Director General says that the report originated in a small London daily, from which it was copied into journals on the Continent, but the prompt action taken by the commission in the denial of the report made it almost harmless. It is claimed that the object in circulating this and other hostile rumors has been to deter German producers from exhibiting their manufactures in this country, and that the stories emanated from agents here who fear that should the articles be sent other parties will have an opportunity to effect contracts with the aforementioned producers, thus making competition too lively to be profitable. Mr. Goshorn immediately informed the President of the German Commission that the thing was "made out of whole cloth," and the limited circulation which it must have had, coupled with the fact that Attorney General Williams gave his official condemnation of the canard, give reasonable grounds for the belief that no great amount of damage has been done. Aside from the above opinions, the law of Pennsylvania expressly states that goods deposited, as they will be at the Exposition, are free from seizure and not liable for the debts of the person or corporation receiving them.

PROGRESS OF BUILDING OPERATIONS.

As the weather becomes milder, and the soil soft enough, work at the Centennial grounds is resumed with more activity. The frost has prevented active operations on the site since the 5th of January, but with the return of the temperate season, building and digging can go forward with vigor and rapidity. During the Winter, however, a large amount of practical advance in the preparations was made upon the Art Gallery, or permanent building, in the exterior granite construction and the partition walls. The front of this building has already been erected to such an extent as to give an excellent idea of the appearance of the edifice in its entirety. The most important item in its progress has been the immense quantities of brick, granite, and iron which have been prepared for use and transportation to their destination. In fact, the amount of solid material on hand and ready for immediate use is sufficient to keep the operatives busily engaged for a considerable time to come. With this stock of substantial articles, and the facilities employed in handling them, the work henceforth cannot fail to be very rapid. There are eight traveling steam cranes on the several sides of the building, and these, with other improved methods, will be used effectively. For the main building there has been a contract made for the erection of the iron columns, &c., which are now arriving on the ground in sufficiently large quantities, and it is expected that the manufacturing company that has charge of the business will have the skeleton of the structure in place and ready for the glass by the 1st of August. The manufacture of the latter has been progressing all Winter, and there is every reason to believe that it will be delivered as rapidly as it is required. The Machinery Department is also under contract, and tracks have been laid for the purpose of bringing on the ground the necessary material. The arrangements have been so admirably perfected that the parties who have control of the construction of this hall feel confident of completing the building within the specified time. The operations upon that portion of the park allotted to the Horticultural Department will commence as soon as the condition of the ground will permit; and the Exhibition has not others, the nature of the structure to be devoted to the display of fruits, flowers, &c., is so light and apparently frail that the time occupied in its completion will be considerably less than that assigned to the other halls. Two-thirds of all the stone required for its foundations have already reached the site, and the iron and glass are in a forward state of preparation. The architect having in hand the plans for the Agricultural Department has nearly finished them, and this building will be at once put under contract. As it is to be built entirely of wood, no great length of time will be absorbed in its construction. The ornamental work, statues, &c., are being pushed forward by those who have them in charge, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the entire collection of Exposition halls will be ready for occupation at the specified periods. All of the operations have been intrusted to able and experienced hands; the Superintendent, Mr. Thomas Cochran, is active in his exertions to push every branch of the work forward to a speedy termination, and the whole aspect of affairs is as encouraging as the most enthusiastic well-wisher of the Centennial could desire.

THE CHANGE OF TIME.

In consequence of the changing of the time for the opening of the Exhibition, the following alterations have been made in the calendar:

Foreign commissions to make definite application for amount of space required on or before June 1, 1875.
Foreign commissions to furnish plans of space and lists of exhibitors on or before Dec. 1, 1875.
Reception of articles begins Jan. 5, 1876.
Reception of articles ends April 19, 1876.
Unoccupied space forfeited April 26, 1876.
Exhibition opens May 10, 1876.
Exhibition closes Nov. 10, 1876.
Goods to be removed by Dec. 31, 1876.

This revision of the official programme has been rendered necessary by the plan recently adopted by the commission, and it will give exhibitors one month longer to prepare and ship their goods.

MINERALS, &C.

One important branch of the display which will occupy the attention of visitors in the main building is to be a large and complete collection of ores of various descriptions found in this State, which is to be prepared under the supervision of the American Iron and Steel Association. This body has correspondents all through Pennsylvania, and most of the prominent producers are among its members. With these advantages, therefore, it is not improbable that every kind of mineralogical wealth in the State will be embraced in the ample stock. The association appealed to the manufacturers of iron and the miners of iron ore more than a year ago for contributions; but the uncertainty at that time of the success of the Exhibition, in consequence of the ill favor with which it was received in Washington, had the effect to retard any operations in this direction. As a result, very few ores have been received, but there is every probability that an appropriation will be made by the Centennial Commission or by private citizens to meet this desired end, and then the services of the association will come actively into play. Director General Goshorn has also sent appeals to the Governors of the several States, requesting them to make proper collections of the mineral resources of their territory and to send the same for the Exhibition. This State is rich in both manufacture and product of minerals, and this single exhibit must needs be of great interest.

FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

The various foreign commissions have nearly all been appointed, and as far as made up are as follows:

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.—Ernesto Oldendorff, President of Central Committee; Eduardo Olivera, Onesimo Leguizamon, Diego de la Fuente, Lino Palacios, Ramon Newton, Leonardo Pereyra, José M. Jurado, Emilio Duportal, and Julio Victorica, of Buenos Ayres, and Carlos Carranza, of New-York.

AUSTRALIA—VICTORIA.—Sir Edward Barry, President; Hon. J. J. Casey, M. P.; Hon. F. Sullivan, M. P.; Hon. C. J. Jenney, M. L. C.; James Munro, Esq.; John Mellwarth, Esq.; L. J. Sherrard, Esq.; Count de Castelnau, Hon. L. H. Bindon, James Bosisto, Esq., M. P.; James Gatehouse, Esq.; Rev. J. I. Bleasdale, J. Collins Levey, Esq., Secretary.

AFRICA—ORANGE FREE STATE.—Mr. Charles W. Riley, Consul General, Philadelphia.

BELGIUM.—Mr. Alfred Anclon, Manufacturer of Arms, Liege; Mr. De Curte, Architect, Brussels; Ch. de Smet de Smet, Manufacturer, President of the Industrial and Commercial Society, Ghent; Felix Dubuyson, Jace Manufacturer, Brussels; Dnisberg, Director of the Paper Manufactories of Messrs. Goodwin & Co., Huy; Jose Goffin, Manufacturer of Iron, Brussels; Jules Havenith, Ship-owner, Antwerp; Cas. Lambert, Member of House of Representatives, Glass Manufacturer, Charleroy; R. Paquot, Director of the Lead Mines, Bleyberg; Frederick Pauwels, Artist, Antwerp; Henri Roy, Linen Manufacturer, Brussels; Alexander Robert, Artist, Brussels; E. Sadoine, General Director of the Iron Works, Seraing; Alfred Simonis, member of the House of Representatives, and Manufacturer of Cloths Verviers.

BRAZIL.—H. B. Marshal, of the Army Gaston d'Orleans, President; Viscount de Jaguary, First Vice President; Viscount de Bomo-Retiro, Second Vice President; Members—Viscount de Souza Franco, Joaquin Antonio de Azevedo.

CANADA.—Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Robert D. Wilmot, Senator; Hon. Edward G. Penny, Senator; F. W. Glen, Oshawa; Mr. T. Perrault, Secretary, Montreal.

ECUADOR.—Edward Shippen, Esq., Consul, Philadelphia; Mr. Gabriel Obarrio, J. J. Ribon, J. M. Munoz, J. R. de la Espriella, New-York.

FRANCE.—Mr. A. L. de la Forest, Consul General, New-York; Mr. Ravin D'Elpeux, Vice Consul, Philadelphia.

GERMANY.—Dr. Jacobi, Royal Prussian Actual Privy Superior-Government Counselor and Ministerial Director, President; Dr. Stuve, Royal Prussian Privy-Government Counselor and Counselor in the Ministry of Commerce; Dr. Wedding, Royal Prussian Counselor of Mines; Mr. Reither, Royal Bavarian Counselor of Legation; Mr. Von Seebitz-Wallwitz, Royal Saxon Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Baron von Spitzemberg, Royal Wurtemburg Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Dr. Neidhardt, Grand Ducal Hessian Ministerial Counselor; Mr. Kaufmann, Royal Prussian Counselor of Commerce; Dr. Kruger, Hanseatic Minister Resident; Mr. Von Holtzbeug, Royal Prussian Superior Tribunal Counselor; Mr. Rieberding, Chancellor in the office of Chancellor of the Empire; Baron von Sedlitz, Royal Prussian Provincial Chancellor.

GUATEMALA—SALVADOR.—Don Vincente Dardon, Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D. C.

HONDURAS.—Gov. Don Francisco Bardales, Gen. Don E. Saligmac, Don Jose Maria Fiallos, Don Juan Ramon Valenzuela.

JAPAN.—Giro Yano, Agent, Japanese Legation, Washington, D. C.

LIBERIA.—J. L. Payne, Esq., Monrovia; Edward O. Morris, Esq., Consul, Philadelphia.

MEXICO.—Mr. Romero Rubio, President; R. T. Alcavaz, Ignacio M. Altamirano, R. Mary de la Lurce, Luis Malanco, Arsto. Del Castillo, Julio Zarate, Gabriel Mancusa, S. Camachi, Eduardo E. Zarate, Secretary.

NETHERLANDS.—Dr. E. H. Von Baumhauer, President; Mr. P. J. H. Cuypers, Mr. A. H. Eigeman, Mr. Leonard Jen, Mr. J. E. Van Heemskerck Van Beest, Mr. H. C. Van Der Houven Van Oordt, Dr. W. J. N. Jonckbloet, Mr. D. Van Der Kellen, Jr., Mr. C. C. Van Kerkwyk, Mr. M. M. De Monchy, Dr. C. Th. Mouton, Mr. J. Van Der Oudermoulen, Mr. R. C. Burlage, Mr. L. Westergaard, Consul of the Netherlands at Philadelphia; Mr. C. Mayseken, Secretary, Haarlem.

NORWAY.—Mr. Herman Baars, Bergen; Mr. William C. Christopherson, Buenos Ayres.

PERU.—Col. Manuel Freyre, Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington; Mr. Frederick L. Barreda, Mr. Edward Villena, Mr. Charles Nacy.

SWEDEN.—Mr. A. Bergstrom, President; Mr. C. O. Trollius, Mr. F. L. Von Dardel, Mr. C. G. Beyer, Mr. Charles Erickson, Mr. A. E. Fock, Poet and scholander, Mr. C. F. Lundstrom, Mr. N. A. Elving, Mr. S. Stenberg, Mr. A. E. Akerman, Mr. J. Bolinder, Mr. J. Lenning, Mr. D. C. L. Lundstrom, Mr. L. Westergaard, Agent, Philadelphia; Mr. C. Juhlin Dannfelt, Secretary, Stockholm.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Hon. S. G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior; Hon. J. U. Kawainui, Mr. S. U. F. Odell, Charge d'affaires and Consul General, New-York.

SPAIN.—Don Antonio Cascon, President; Francisco de Paula Candau y Acosta, Laureano Figuerola, Alejandro Groizard, Eduardo Gasset y Artime, José Emilio de Santos, General Commissioner to Philadelphia; Manuel Silvela, José Echegaray, servando Ruiz Gomez, Victor Balaguer, Eduardo Cbao, José Carvajal Santiago Soler y Pla, Buenaventura Abarzuza, Hilario Nava y Cavedo, Dionisio Lopez Roberts, Francisco Cevallos Vargas, José Polo De Bernabé y Mordella, Cipriano Segundo Montesino, Feliciano Herreros de Tejada, Bernardo Iglesias, Simeon Avalos, Vicente Vasquez Queipo, Antonio Valan y Mesa, Antonio Lopez, Manuel Maria José de Galdo, José Tomás Salvany, Constantino Fernandez Vallin Marqués de Muros, Federico Isart, Jesus Corbella Torres y Fabregas, Fausto Miranda, Virgilio Galvez Cañero, Pedro Antonio de Alarcon, Mariano Carderera, Juan Nepomuceno Fesser, Ramon Torres Munoz de Luna, Luis de Torres Vildosola, Pedro Juan Munoz y Rubio, Manuel Calvo y Aguirre, Emilio Arrieta, Dioscoro Puebla, Francisco Sans, Luis de la Escosura, Francisco Javier Salas, Anacleto Eduardo Gullon, Carlos Seddido, Praxiles Gancia Martino, Ignacio Gonsales Olivares, Ignacio Gomez de Salazar, Alberto de Quintana, Felipe de Acuña y Solis, Francisco Lopez Febra, Juan Navarro Reventer, Mariano Soriano Fuertes, Sebastian Garcia, Juan Bermuy Jimenez de Coca, Marqués de Fernameja, José Ruiz de Leon, Augustin Monreal, Antonio Mantilla, Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington; Ricardo Palomino, Consul, Philadelphia; Juliau Alfredo Pruneipe, Vice Consul, Philadelphia.

VENEZUELA.—Mr. Leon de la Cova, Consul, Philadelphia; Dr. Adolphus Ernst, Professor University at Caracas.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article headed "The Catholics and the Schools," in to-day's paper, should receive the careful attention of every Protestant, not only in this City, but in the State. Things are drifting toward a state of things rapidly, whether the Protestants in this country have any rights or not. We might as well meet the issue now. The Catholics are not content with the filling of two-thirds of the offices; of having millions of property sold them for the simple fee of $1; of having their churches and institutions exempt from all assessments and taxes; of having their poor taken care of at the expense of the taxpayers. But they must now seek to destroy one of the greatest blessings this or any other country can enjoy, because they can, by fraud on the ballot-box and the aid of cunning priestcraft, elect their men and have them appointed to all the fat offices in the City, by the efforts of such honorable citizens as John Kelly and John Morriesey, and in the State where they can crowd them in. Do they think that they are strong enough to trample on every right that belongs to the lover of his country? I thought there was a clause in the Constitution, adopted last Fall, prohibiting appropriating any money for sectarian purposes. Let a meeting be called at Cooper Institute to protest against the destruction of the public school, and let the Board of Education understand that the Protestants will not submit to the outrage.

TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 21, 1875.

PARISIAN STATISTICS.

Some statistics giving the sale of meat, poultry, game, fish, fruit, vegetables, &c., in the Paris Central Markets during the past year, have just been compiled, and they show that what the French call "le commerce de bouche" has not been affected by the uncertainties of the political situation. At the pavilion specially reserved for the sale of meat more than 7,000,000 kilogrammes of beef, 4,000,000 of mutton, 9,000,000 of veal, and 2,500,000 of pork, turning in all a total of nearly 25,000 tons, were disposed of; while for poultry and game the figures are—chickens and capons, 3,226,885; rabbits, 1,281,017; pigeons, 1,593,347; larks, 1,774,628; hares, 161,103; partridges, 405,281; deer, 7,014. The number of eggs sold reached the total of 213,500,000, and the weight of fresh and salt butter is estimated at 11,000 tons. The sale of fish has increased immensely within the last five and twenty years, for, while only 63,000 kilogrammes were brought to the Central Markets in 1850, the total for 1874 is 23,000,000 kilogrammes, an eighth of which was made up of fresh-water fish. The octroi duty upon oysters has risen from 800 francs in 1848 to 12,000 francs, the tax paid upon the 12,000,000 of oysters consumed by the Parisians in 1874. The vegetables and fruit disposed of weighed more than 6,000 tons.

THE CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat steady; Red, $1 10@$1 15. Corn steady at 68c.@69c. Oats firm at 59c.@62c. Rye steady at $1 10. Barley quiet. Butter unchanged. Clover-seed firm at 11c.@11½c. Pork firm at $20 50@$20 75. Lard quiet; Steam, 13⅞c.@14c.; Kettle, 14½c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 7⅝c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 11. Live Hogs dull and drooping for low grades; scarce and firm for better qualities; common, $3 50@$3 75; fair to medium, $3 75@$3 85; good to choice, $3 85@$3 90; receipts, 1,900 head.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, March 24:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of N. Jarvis, Jr., Oliver P. Buel and A. H. Wallace, Esqs., respectively, as Referees, effected sales as follows: One three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5 on East Forty-fourth street, south side, 156.8 feet west of Third avenue, sold for $11,798, to H. Erben; one four-story and basement brown stone front house, with lot 18.7 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 480.9 feet west of Avenue A, sold for $10,600 to D. Harris, plaintiff in the legal action, and one three-story brick house, with lot 17.9 by 61.4 by 10.2 by 20.2 by 7.5 by 41.2, No. 426 First avenue, east side, 20.3 feet south of Twenty-fifth street, sold for $7,675 to George Cameron. The house and lot No. 167 East Broadway, billed for sale by the same auctioneer at public auction, was knocked down for $17,350, but not sold.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, disposed of one three-story brick house, with two lots, each 25 by 98.8, on East Eighty-seventh street, 125 feet west of First avenue, for $9,700, the buyer being S. Bates.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. Horton, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 110 feet west of Third avenue, for $8,740, the purchaser being Emily H. Schapter, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

J. K. Stevenson, Jr., offered for sale at public auction the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 155 Thompson street, which property was withdrawn upon bids amounting to $10,750.

In the matter of the legal sale by Hugh N. Camp of a house and lot on West Twenty-second street, west of Ninth avenue, it was announced that the foreclosure suit had been settled. Nothing further worthy of note occurred. Messrs. Duggin & Crossman have sold at private contract the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 136 West Twenty-seventh street, south side, 35 feet west of Sixth avenue.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, as announced, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., peremptorie auction sale, to settle partnership interests, of the following very valuable property: two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 27 by 65, (extensions 35 feet,) with lots each 100.5 feet deep, Nos. 18 and 20 East Fifty-seventh street, south side, between Fifth and Madison avenues; two lots, each 25.6 by 90, on Tenth avenue, west side, 51.2 feet south of Seventy-seventh street, and four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East Eighty-eighth street, south side, 62.3 feet east of Madison avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of six lots, together in size 75 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, on north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, with a large brick dwelling house, 50 feet square, and a stable thereon.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close estate of the late Edward Delafield, M. D., of choice City real estate, as follows: One new six-story Dorchester stone and brick front building, with lot 37 by 95, Nos. 384 and 386 Fourth avenue, east side, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, adjoining the new Masonic Temple, known as the "St. Omer Hotel." Premises No. 53 West Eighteenth street, north side, 160 feet east of Sixth avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 92, with a four-story brick houses in front and a brick stable in the rear, fireproof; ten lots, each 25 by 100.9, on East One Hundredth street, north side, 120 feet west of Fourth avenue, and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Fifth avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth street. Also, public auction sales of the following property: Two new four-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 16.10 by 71.3, on Avenue A, east side, 16.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth street; one four-story brick house, 25 by 64, with lot half the block in depth, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 220 feet west of Third avenue; two lots, each 20.6 by 100.5, on East Fifty-third street, south side, 68.8 feet east of Madison avenue, and a plot of six lots, together in size 75 by 200, on Pearl street, north side, running through to Steuben street, 125 feet west of Greene street, Jersey City, N. J.

By George H. Scott, public auction sale of the following very desirable realty: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front building, 51.6 by 60, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 72 Fifth avenue, north-west corner of Thirteenth street, known as the "Lenox House;" one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 22 by 70, with lot 104 feet deep, No. 425 West Twenty-first street, north side, 360 feet west of Ninth avenue; one four-story and basement brown-stone house, 20x80 feet, No. 75, with 100.5 feet deep, No. 75 East Sixty-first street, north-west corner of Fourth or Park avenue, and one similar house and lot, No. 71 East Sixty-first street, north side, next house but one adjoining above.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Erickson, Esq., Referee, of a large double mansion house with a tract of land containing about one and two-thirds acres, (thirty-three lots,) located on Washington Heights and situated on the Fort Washington Ridge road, in the vicinity of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, known as Lot 2, Seagrave Estate. This property is now, as well as prospectively, of great value, and the proposed sale is worthy attention.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 19 by 74.10 by 27 by 53, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 92.6 feet west of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of three lots, together in size 75 by 100, on Eighth avenue, east side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. G. Meeker, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, with improvements, on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 200 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 196 by 409, on West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, north side, east of Tenth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jonathan Marshall, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with Columbia College lease of 100 years from 1 May, 1865, on Forty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Fifth avenue; lease dated Nov. 1, 1866; term, nineteen years and eight months. Also, similar sale, J. O. Dykman, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Schuyler street, north side, 425 feet west of Courtlandt avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 135 by 27.6 by 147, on Fordham avenue, east side, extending through to Franklin avenue, 125 feet south of Spring place, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 44th st., s. s., 156.8 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 12.9x100.5.....$11,728
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 45th st., s. s., 480.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 18.7x100.10..... 10,620
1 three-story brick house and lot No. 426 1st av., e. s., 20.3 ft. s. of 25th st., lot 17.9x61.4 x10.2x20.2x7.5x41.2..... 7,675

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick house and 2 lots, East 87th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., lots each 25x 100.8, sold in one parcel..... $9,700

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 three-story brick house and lot, 110 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 25x100.10.. $8,740

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 23.

Grand st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Essex st., 16.8x 70.9; B. Hamm to A. Dooper..... $17,500
Lewis st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x 75; Rachel, wife A. Newfield, to J. D. Haisenbuttel..... 23,000
9th st., n. s., 313 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x76; J. M. Oest to W. C. Spiekermann..... 9,400
13th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x103.3; Executors of W. Lockhart to A. Lockhart..... 10,000
13th st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x100 (except a piece off s. e. corner 10.6x9.8); W. F. Rowland to F. P. Simpson..... 25,000
16th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x92; W. A. Longstreet to Sarah W. Perrine..... 6,500
20th st., n. s., No. 143, 22.6x92; Emeline D., wife of J. A. Shulta, to J. A. Davis and T. E. Macy..... 3,000
24th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; T. Brady to J. Brady, ½ part..... 7,000
39th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; R. J. Anderson to E. Gillespie..... 15,500
54th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 18.9x100.5; A. and S. D. Bussell to L. Blum..... 30,000
69th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; Frances M., wife of G. Coane, to Cornelia A. Atwill..... 9,000
83d st., s. s., 285.1 ft. e. of 3d av., 19.1x102.2; Anna J. Jones to Anna O., wife of C. L. G. Leonhardt..... 5,100
87th st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of Avenue A, 40x 100.8; 86th st., n. s., 221 ft. w. of Avenue A, 36x100.8; B. Kavanah to E. Hillegrand..... 68,000
Avenue B, s. w. corner of 86th st., 102.2x148; W. Rutter to E. Kilpatrick..... 19,042
Washington av., part lot 71 on map of Morrisania, 75x150; L. Lay to H. M. Jones..... 5,800
Willis av., s. w. corner of 146th st., 50x106; 146th st., s. s., 106 ft. w. of Willis av.; J. D. Heissenbuttel to Rachel, wife of A. Newfield. 2d av., s. e. corner of 73d st., 51.2x100, executors of R. Gillen to D. Hennessy..... 13,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 1,254, store; 3 years, per year. 2,000
Stanton st., No. 28; 4 years, per year..... 1,700
Water st., n. w. corner of Market st., store; 5 years, per year..... 1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE CO-OPERATIVE HOMESTEAD BUILDing Association, No. 139 8th st., near Broadway.—$15 monthly—which includes all interest—pays for a house and lot costing $1,500; $20 monthly, for one costing $2,000; $25, for one costing $2,500. Members received. Office open MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS till 9. E. G. LOCKE, Secretary.

A NEW ELEGANT THREE-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone house, near Park av., New-York City; with polished doors, mirrors, and hardwood stairs on parlor story; for sale at twenty per cent. reduction to close out. Address, at once, R. STOBO, Post Office Box No. 4,848, New-York.

A.—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND FIRST-class four story high stoop brown stone No. 231 West 45th st., near Broadway, in fee, size 21x58x100; also, No. 106 West 28th st., three story brown stone. Apply to R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., range in price from $10,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN P. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

ONE OF THREE HANDSOME NEW BROWNstone houses, will be sold at a bargain; if not sold by April 1, will be rented. Apply on premises, No. 143 East 37th st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st., to be seen any time; $35,000; $10,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. BRADSHAW.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

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MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

BESSIE TURNER LEAVES THE STAND

Continued from Fourth Page.

why; that is a simple matter—tell us why you did it—why you signed the paper?

Mr. Fullerton—Why you signed the paper containing that statement, if it was untrue?

Mr. Porter—It did not contain that statement.

The Court—The statement is—is it in the paper you have before you?

Mr. Porter—Read the letter.

Mr. Fullerton—"My dear Mrs Tilton: The story that Mr. Tilton lifted me from my bed and caused—"

The Court—Carried.

Mr. Fullerton—"Carried me screaming to his own and attempted to violate my person is a wicked lie."

Mr. Tracy—It is a lie.

The Court—See how simple that is.

Mr. Fullerton—That being untrue, how came you to sign that paper containing that statement?

Mr. Porter—Why should she sign a paper stating that a thing was untrue?

The Court (to the witness)—Can you answer the question why you came to sign the paper?

The Witness—Because I loved Mrs. Tilton, and I wanted to do it because she said if I would put my name to that paper it would get Mr. Tilton out of all difficulties with Henry C. Bowen; that this story had gotten to Mr. Bowen's ears, and all that was needed was my signature and my handwriting to that; that is why I signed it. [Applause.]

The Court—That is a sufficient answer.

Mr. Fullerton (alluding to the applause)—They wish to applaud that speech. [To the witness]—You signed it, then, to please Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; although I said I would be calling myself a liar. I did not refer to any words contained in the statement, but I thought to myself, he did carry me to his bed, and if I said he did not I would be calling myself a liar, but I did not think of the screaming.

Q.—Did you regard that as calling yourself a liar when you signed that? A.—I regarded it as saying that he did not carry me, when he did, and remonstrated with Mrs. Tilton about it, and then I signed it because Mrs. Tilton says, "Do it for me, dear, and it will help Theodore," and that is the way I signed it.

Q.—And you were willing to do that to please Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Porter—I object to that question.

Mr. Fullerton—She has answered it, and I guess we will adjourn.

The court then, at 1:25, took a recess till 2:30 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The jury being seated and Miss Turner having taken the stand, Mr. Fullerton rose and said: "I have no further questions to ask the witness."

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Porter—A few more questions, Miss Turner.

Q.—What were you engaged at in Beaver? A.—At Beaver, Sir? I was teaching the rudiments of music.

Q.—In what department? A.—The music department; I was teaching in the seminary in Beaver.

Mr. Porter—That is all.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—Were you discharged from that place? A.—No, Sir; I expected, however, to resume my position there last Fall, but when I went back Dr. Taylor told me that he could not employ me; he thought just the same of me as he always had done, but that he could not employ me on account of the notoriety the scandal had given me; he feared the young ladies would be writing home to their parents that the "notorious Bessie Turner" was there; it would not do for the school, but he had the same respect for me; that was the reason I didn't go back.

Miss Turner then retired from the witness stand, escorted by Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. Hill said: "If the court please, I ask its indulgence to examine a witness out of order who happens to be in the City, and who must leave very soon."

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE L. PERKINS.

Mr. George L. Perkins, having been sworn, was examined as follows:

Mr. Hill—What is your residence, Mr. Perkins? A.—Norwich, Conn.

Q.—How long have you lived there? A.—Eighty-seven years.

Q.—What is your business at present? A.—I am Treasurer of the Norwich Railroad Company, and have been about forty years.

Q.—Mr. Perkins, how long have you known Mr. Beecher, the defendant in this case, so as to recognize him when you saw him? A.—For many years I have seen him, here and other places.

Q.—Have you any personal acquaintance with him? A.—I have not; I knew his father about seventy years ago.

Q.—Mr. Perkins, did you see Henry Ward Beecher about the 1st of June, 1873? A.—Yes, Sir; shall I state the circumstances?

Q.—Please state where you saw him, and what the circumstances were, and when? A.—On reading some of Mr. Tracy's opening for the defense of Mr. Beecher I observed that he stated—

Mr. Beach—What was it?

Mr. Hill—"In reading Gen. Tracy's opening for the defense;" he was going on to make a preliminary statement, I suppose.

The Witness—I observed—

Mr. Beach—Well, wait a moment. I object.

Mr. Hill—The preliminaries are objected to by counsel. You will simply state where and when you saw him—under what circumstances?

A.—I was sure in reading that statement that I saw Mr. Beecher on the Boston and Albany Railroad train.

Mr. Beach—On what, Sir?

Witness—The Boston and Albany Railroad train—that I entered the car where Mr. Beecher and a lady were seated, and the train that he was on left New-York—the Boston express train left New-York at 8 o'clock, and arrived in Boston by way of New-Haven, afterward at Springfield and Worcester, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon; the regular time of arriving at Worcester station was about 5:30; when he arrived there Mr. Beecher left with the lady that I supposed to be Mrs. Beecher; not personally acquainted with either of them.

Q.—You have seen her here in court to-day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recognize her as the lady? A.—She was a lady of size, height, and very little or no color, pale. That was my impression at that time. I see to-day that I had the correct impression.

Q.—You recognize Mrs. Beecher as the person who was with him? A.—I thought there was no question about it.

Q.—Now, please state the day when you saw him there? A.—My impression was that I rode on the cars with Mr. Beecher about a year and a half previous, say the Summer of 1872; I read the statement the second time; that brought me to thinking, and I determined to examine the books in my office, expecting to find a record there of expenses.

Q.—Of your trip? A.—Going to Boston on official business; I did not find any record, but I found entries in my handwriting on the 4th and 5th—the 3d and 6th. On the 4th and 5th there were entries in the handwriting of my clerk, both days. That was only presumptive evidence that I was absent. I then—supposing that I must have gone to Boston on my own private business—I went to my family record for 1873, and on the date of the 6th of June I found this entry: "Expense to Boston, June 4, $5 53."

Q.—Now, do you know that it was the 4th of June that you saw Mr. Beecher on the cars? A.—Well, Sir, to be sure I might be mistaken about the 4th, but I was quite sure it was so. I wrote to the proprietor of the United States Hotel, where I stopped—

Mr Fullerton—No; that I object to.

Mr. Hill—That won't be received if it is objected to, and it seems to be. A.—Well, I want to tell the truth.

Mr. Fullerton—Of course.

Mr. Hill—State to his Honor and the jury, if you are sure it was the 4th? A.—O, I have no question about it. I only wished to strengthen that impression; to make assurance doubly sure was my only object.

Q.—And you have assured yourself in these various ways? A.—I have a letter from the proprietor saying—

Mr. Beach—Will you wait one moment?

The Witness (continuing)—That I arrived on the 4th at tea and occupied room 81.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike that out.

The Witness—O, I beg your pardon.

Mr. Beach—I asked you to stop.

The Witness—Well I didn't hear you.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Perkins is a little deaf.

The Witness—I am not very cognizant of court proceedings. You must excuse me.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. FULLERTON.

Q.—Where were you when you saw Mr. Beecher? A.—I left—will you allow me to trace myself to that point?

Q.—Please name the spot first, if you please. A.—I saw him at the Junction of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at Worcester.

Q.—At Worcester? A.—At Worcester; the junction.

Q.—That is the first you saw him, was it? A.—That is the first.

Q.—What time in the day was that? A.—I suppose about—it is the usual time for trains from New-York to arrive, about 3:30.

Q.—In the afternoon? A.—In the afternoon.

Q.—What time did that train leave New-York? A.—Eight o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Of the same day? A.—The same day; due at Boston at 5 o'clock.

Q.—Did you get on to the same train? A.—The same train.

Q.—Went to Boston? A.—Went to Boston that night.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Beecher after you got on the train? A.—There is where I saw him—seated in the car.

Q.—After the train left Worcester did you see him? A.—No, Sir; he got off the train at Worcester.

Q.—He got off the train? A.—With the lady who was with him—as I stated, I supposed about sixty years of age, good size, not much color.

Q.—There is no mistake about it, then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The same day you went to Boston? A.—My record shows that.

Q.—The same day you went to Boston? A.—The same day I went to Boston, the 4th of June, 1873.

Q.—And your attention was not called to it until you read the opening of this case? A.—No, Sir, not more than any other gentleman.

Q.—Do I understand you that Mr. Beecher left the train as you got on it? A.—No, Sir; I got on the train at the Junction; we ran down about two miles; he got off at the passenger station in Worcester, on the Boston and Albany train; there he left with the lady who was with him, as I supposed it was Mrs. Beecher; I knew Mrs. Beecher had a sister residing there.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Hill—How long a ride is it from Worcester Junction to Worcester City? A.—How far from the Junction to the station where Mr. Beecher got off?

Q.—Yes. A.—Oh! perhaps ten minutes, or less.

Q.—You resided at Norwich? A.—Norwich, Conn.

Q.—Came up to the Junction that you have spoken of on your way to Boston? A.—Yes; left at 11:45 o'clock, and arrived there about 3.

Mr. Hill—Is Mr. Sedgwick in court.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE S. SEDGWICK.

George S. Sedgwick came forward, and, being duly sworn, was examined as follows:

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Sedgwick, you are a member of our profession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Practicing law in the City of New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where is your office? A.—No. 11 Pine street.

Q.—How long since you were admitted to the practice of the law? A.—April, 1870.

Q.—Have you pursued your profession ever since in the City of New-York? A.—Ever since, Sir.

Q.—Were you at any time, and if so, for how long, an assistant in the office of the United States Attorney of that City or for that district? A.—I was a clerk there from July, 1869, until, I think, July, 1870, and when Judge Noah Davis came in I became assistant, so-called.

Q.—And continued until when? A.—Until January, 1873.

Q.—Were you in the United States Attorney's office at the time of the prosecution against the Woodhull and Claflin—A.—I was, Sir.

Q. [continued]—People? Did you become in that way familiar with the appearance and person of Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin? A.—I knew them by sight long before that event.

Q.—How long had you known them before that? A.—Well, I certainly had known them in the Summer of 1871.

Q.—So that you knew their appearance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And could identify them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, do you remember seeing the procession in honor of the Commune, or in honor of Rossel—whichever it is called—in the City of New-York? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was on the 17th of December, 1871.

Q.—How long have you been acquainted with the person or appearance of Mr. Tilton? A.—It is impossible for me to say, Sir.

Q.—Well, give as reasonably as you can. A.—I knew Mr. Tilton by sight at that time.

Q.—At that time? Now, Sir, did you see Mr. Tilton and Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull in that procession? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—How were they situated, as toward each other when you saw them? A.—To the best of my recollection Mr. Tilton was marching in the procession between Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin.

Q.—Yes. And was there any banner or anything of that kind carried or supported by the three, or any of them—any one of them or—? A.—I have a decided impression on my mind that Mr. Tilton carried a banner.

Q.—How about the ladies? A.—They marched on either side.

Q.—On either side. Did you observe whether they carried the tassels or not? A.—That is my impression, Sir; but I won't be very positive.

Q.—Now, where were you when you saw this? A.—I was on the corner of Waverley place and University place.

Q.—And which way was the procession heading? A.—It was heading—it was turning the corner, as I remember, of Waverley place and University place, on its way to Fifth avenue—

Q.—Yes. A.—To the best of my belief.

Q.—How long did you stand and observe the procession? A.—I should say for fifteen or twenty minutes—until it went by; I don't remember the— [Sentence unfinished.]

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—You cannot be mistaken about the identity of these women? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You knew them that day? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And you saw them? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—In the procession? You cannot be mistaken about the identity of Theodore Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you now say positively that you saw him walking between those two women in that procession? A.—To the best of my recollection.

Q.—You are a lawyer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And understand the import of my question? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you now say positively that you saw Theodore Tilton walking between Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin in that procession? A.—As I remember it to-day.

Q.—You do not say positively, then, that you saw him there that day in that relative position? A.—Yes, Sir; I will say positively—my memory is the best test, I think—to the best of my recollection.

Q.—You will say positively, to the best of your recollection? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you give it without that qualification? A.—No, Sir; I will not.

Mr. Beach—No?

Mr. Fullerton—Knowing these persons perfectly well, and seeing them that day, you are not entitled to say that that day, positively, you saw them in the attitude which you have named? A.—I am able to state and to swear positively that I now remember Theodore Tilton walked between Tennie C. Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull; I won't swear positively as to the fact—

Q.—Very well. A.—Because my memory is liable to—

Mr. Fullerton—That is all I want to ask you, then.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Sedgwick, you made no memorandum of this, I suppose? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—And you have only your memory to rely upon? A.—I have no reason to doubt—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Sir

The Witness—No. Sir.

Q.—Upon your memory have you any doubt that you saw those three persons?

Mr. Fullerton—That is not re-direct examination, Sir.

The Witness—None whatever, Sir.

The Court—I think the answer may stand.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Fullerton in an under tone)—Won't you put your question whether he is so accurate that he will swear positively?

Mr. Fullerton—Now, I put the question to you again: Is your memory so accurate on this subject that you will swear positively that you saw Theodore Tilton marching between those two women that day in the procession? A.—Yes, Sir, it is.

Q.—Now, you swear positively?

Mr. Norcross (an *Eagle* stenographer)—What is that, Mr. Sedgwick? What did you remark?

The Witness—Shall I tell the reporter?

Mr. Fullerton—If the reporter asked the question, Sir—certainly.

The Witness—The Judge asked me if my memory was so positive—

Mr. Fullerton—No, so accurate that you can now positively swear that you saw Theodore Tilton marching between these two women in that procession on that day. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you mean to swear to it positively, without qualification? A.—Not without the qualification that I gave before.

Q.—Then your memory is not so accurate as to enable you to swear positively to that? A.—Possibly not, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. John Swinton? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you see Theodore Tilton march in that procession with anybody else that day? A.—Not to my recollection.

Mr. Evarts—That is all, Sir.

The Court—That is all, Mr. Sedgwick.

Mr. Fullerton (after consulting)—In what part of the procession were they? A.—Immediately behind the catafalque.

Q.—Immediately behind it? A.—I think so; yes, Sir. I remember seeing a colored man with them. I think they followed immediately behind, but I won't swear positively to that—to the best of my recollection.

Q.—And to the best of your recollection he was carrying a flag? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you positive about that? A.—Qualified on the same way in which I qualified my other answers—to the best of my recollection.

Q.—And you think that the ladies carried the tassels of that flag? A.—That is my impression.

Q.—And you qualified that in the same way? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, can you state anything upon that subject that you do not qualify? A.—I can swear positively that I saw Mr. Tilton marching in the procession with Woodhull and Claflin.

Q.—Now it is positive, is it? A.—Yes, Sir, without any qualification; the only part that I qualified was the banner part and the tassel part.

Q.—You did not qualify thus before? A.—No, Sir, I did not intend to. [Laughter, in which Mr. Fullerton joins.]

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Mr. Sedgwick, that is all.

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

TESTIMONY OF C. C. HIGGINS.

Mr. Evarts then called the name of Mr. Higgins, who came forward and was sworn, giving his name as Cecil Campbell Higgins:

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Higgins, you are a member of our profession? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—And practicing in the City of New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been admitted to the Bar? A.—Nearly two years, Sir.

Q.—And where do you pursue your profession? A.—No. 11 Pine street.

Q.—Number that? A.—No. 11 Pine street.

Q.—No. 1 Pine street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the procession for the Commune, or for Roussel, in December, 1871? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—In the City of New-York? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—You were then residing in the City? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Are you an old resident of the City? A.—No, Sir; I have been there for nearly four years.

Q.—Four years. Now, Sir, did you know the persons of Mr. Tilton and Mrs.—Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see those persons, or either of them, in that procession? A.—I saw all of them, Sir.

Q.—You did—and how were they situated toward each other at the time you saw them? A.—They were riding in a carriage, Sir.

Q.—Together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How were they in respect of a banner? A.—I don't remember that, Sir.

Q.—You do not remember that? Now, where did you see these persons? A.—I was on the corner of Fourteenth street and University place.

Q.—Fourteenth street and University place? A.—Yes, Sir; Union square.

Q.—Yes; at the corner of Union square? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where the Lincoln monument is? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you observe that procession? A.—I suppose I stood at the corner waiting to get across, Sir, ten or fifteen minutes; I don't know precisely; there was quite a crowd, and I was waiting to pass.

Q.—And you saw those persons? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. FULLERTON.

Q.—Mr. Higgins, are you positive that you saw those persons in a carriage? A.—I am as positive as I can be about anything.

Q.—You have not any doubt at all in that regard? A.—None whatever, Sir.

Q.—And you swear positively to the fact? A.—As positively as I could swear to anything in my recollection.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I don't know how positive that is; I don't want you to compare it to anything else in your recollection: I want to know whether you can swear positively that you saw those three persons in a carriage there? A.—Yes, Sir; just as sure as I know you are standing there, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't know how sure you are of that; I don't want you to compare it to anything.

The Witness—Yes, Sir; I am positive.

Q.—You are positive? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you swear to it without qualification? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You saw those three persons together riding in a carriage that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long had you known Mr. Tilton then? A.—I did not know him at all, Sir.

Q.—You know what I mean, Sir? A.—I had seen him on the street, Sir; had him pointed out to me by others.

Q.—How long had he been pointed out to you before that? A.—Oh, four or five times, Sir; perhaps more; not less.

Q.—During what period of time had you had him pointed out to you before that? A.—I should say from a year to eighteen months previous, at different times. I don't remember the times; he was pointed out to me when passing through the streets by people in Wall street and on Broadway.

Q.—You knew them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often had you seen Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin? A.—Several times.

Q.—On the street? A.—They were pointed out to me in the same way.

Q.—And this is the way you knew these people? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was any one else in the carriage? A.—My impression is there was a fourth person there, but I cannot swear to that; I do not know who he was; not to my own knowledge; I can't swear positively as to that.

Q.—Now, their relative positions in the carriage; what were they? A.—My impression is, Sir, that Mr. Tilton and that fourth person, if there was one, was sitting in the front seat; it was a barouche, if I remember right—an open carriage—and the two ladies on the back seat; I think so.

Q.—Well, you say, "If you remember right." Please remember right and then tell me whether this was an open carriage or not? A.—So far as I can remember anything, that was their relative positions.

Q.—Well, are you sure it was an open carriage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was not a Clarence or close carriage? A.—No, Sir; it was an open carriage; at least I think so; cannot swear positively.

Q.—The two ladies, where were they sitting? A.—In the back of the carriage.

Q.—Are you positive of that? A.—Yes, Sir?

Q.—How is it you can be positive you saw them sitting in the back seat when you are not positive that it was an open carriage? A.—Well, Sir, you can see anybody through the door of a close carriage.

Q.—Well, did you see them through the door of the carriage? A.—The best of my recollection and belief is that they were sitting in an open carriage.

Q.—Well, can't you speak positively on the subject? A.—No, Sir; I wouldn't like to swear positively that it was.

Q.—You do not now remember distinctly whether it was an open carriage or a close carriage? A.—I think it was an open carriage.

Q.—I say you do not remember positively whether it was or not? A.—No, Sir. I would not like to swear positively.

Q.—Was there any banner? A.—I do not recollect, Sir.

Q.—You think there was four persons in the carriage? A.—I would not swear there was four, but I think there was. There was no more than four.

Q.—You are familiar with the city, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How far was that from the corner of Washington place and University place? A.—Waverley place is Sixth street, I believe, and this is the corner of Fourteenth street.

Q.—How? A.—Waverley place is Sixth street, and this was Fourteenth; it ought to be in relative position to that, and this being at the corner of Fourteenth street—

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; it was eight streets from where Mr. Sedgwick saw them to the spot where you saw them, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when you saw them, they were in a carriage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, which way was this procession going? A.—My impression is they were standing there, but I can't say positively about it; my impression is that they were coming from Fifth avenue along Fourteenth street; I think so—that is merely an impression.

Q.—What time in the day was it? A.—From—it was after dinner, dinner hour being one o'clock—my dinner hour on Sundays—and I think it was about—between two and three o'clock.

Q.—Two or three o'clock, you think? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you been in company with Mr. Sedgwick? A.—I had not; I never knew him at that time.

Q.—Were you in company with any one on that day? A.—No, Sir; I was just going up town, walking.

Q.—Where had you been? A.—To dine, Sir.

Q.—Where did you dine? A.—Corner of Waverley and University places; No. 1, I think it is; corner of Waverley place and Washington square.

Q.—Mr. Sedgwick dine there that day? A.—No, Sir; I did not then know him.

Mr. Fullerton—I believe that is all, Sir.

Mr. Tracy (calling)—Mr. Southwick.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness, who was about leaving the stand)—Wait a moment, wait a moment.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Mr. Higgins, at the time that you saw them, or while you stood there, was the procession broken up, or breaking up, or coming to an end? A.—That is my impression, Sir.

Q.—That was the end of the procession? A.—I think so, Sir?

Q.—The time you saw them was as they came to that point, and then disbanded? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is all, Mr. Higgins.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN C. SOUTHWICK.

The witness then stepped down, and Mr. John C. Southwick was called, came forward, took the stand, and was sworn.

By Mr. Tracy—Mr. Southwick, where do you reside? A.—In New-York, No. 16 West Fiftieth street.

Q.—Are you engaged in business in New-York? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—With whom? A.—Mr. Jackson S. Schultz.

Q.—Partner of Mr. Schultz? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in business with Mr. Schultz? A.—Twenty-three years as clerk and partner; eighteen years as clerk and five as partner.

Q.—Did you formerly reside in Brooklyn? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—For how many years did you reside in Brooklyn? A.—Twenty-two years—twenty-one years.

Q.—When did you move to New-York? A.—I moved to New-York a year ago last June.

Q.—Do you know Franklin Woodruff? A.—I do, Sir, very well.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I have known him. I should say, fifteen or sixteen years, perhaps longer.

Q.—Do you know Theodore Tilton? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—About seven or eight years, to speak with him, but I should say fifteen or twenty years by sight.

Q.—Did the plaintiff at any time call on you to aid him in the establishment of the *Golden Age*? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—When was it? A.—In the early part of 1871.

Q. Where did he make that application to you? A.—At my house.

Q.—Did any one come with him on that occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—Franklin Woodruff.

Q.—State what transpired between yourself, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Woodruff on that occasion? A.—Mr. Woodruff came in there one evening, I should say 7, or 7:30, or 8 o'clock—after tea—and said, "Mr. Southwick, I wish to have you—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—How is that? Who was by?

The Witness—Mr. Tilton and Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Beach—You said Mr. Woodruff coming.

The Witness—I did not say coming; I said Mr. Woodruff came in with Mr. Tilton.

Judge Neilson—The counsel wants to have it appear whether Mr. Tilton was with him.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—You spoke of Mr. Woodruff's coming—

The Witness—I did not say coming; I said he came there with Mr. Tilton—

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—The reason the counsel stopped you, or called your attention to it, was that it appeared from your statement that Mr. Woodruff came there alone.

The Witness—I said Mr. Woodruff came with Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—No, you did not.

Mr. Tracy—Well, the record will show.

Judge Neilson—Whether the records show or not, it is immaterial; it is perfectly proper that the counsel should understand it.

Mr. Tracy—The witness had preceded his statement by saying that Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Tilton came to his house together.

Judge Neilson—Well, go on.

Mr. Tracy—Go on and—

The Witness—I thought I said Mr. Woodruff came with Mr. Tilton; if I did not I intended to.

Mr. Tracy—Go on and state what was said?

HE CONSENTED TO LOAN THE MONEY.

The Witness—I said Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Tilton came to my house that evening. Mr. Woodruff said to me, "John, I wish to have you engage or agree to help Mr. Tilton and myself and a few others to start a paper for him." "Well," I said, "Mr. Woodruff,"—in the presence of Mr. Tilton—"I am rather surprised to have you come and ask me to help Mr. Tilton." I was well enough disposed toward him, but I did not know him well enough to have him come to me in that way, so I wondered at Mr. Woodruff's coming to me. Mr. Woodruff said, "I wish you to loan me or loan Tilton $1,500, and I wish to have Mr. Schultz enlisted in it also." I said—after talking with them perhaps for an hour or three quarters of an hour—I finally said to Mr. Tilton and Mr. Woodruff that I would loan the money—or that if he would see Mr. Schultz, and if he would loan the money, that I would do the same.

Q.—Well, what further was said? A.—Well, that is about all that I recollect the first night; of course, there was other talk, but that is all I recollect about that.

Q.—Was there anything said by any one that night, and if so what, on the subject of Tilton having suffered from the treatment he had received of Bowen? A.—No, Sir. Mr. Tilton that night laid out the plan; said he could edit a paper and carry it on cheaper than almost anybody he knew of; inferred that he was very competent, and Mr. Woodruff said so, too; but it was at the second interview when I asked him about Bowen. At the second interview I think they had seen Mr. Schultz, and he had said to them, "If John wishes to join in it I will join," and we agreed to it. But before I agreed I hesitated a little, and Mr. Woodruff said to me, "If you knew, John, what Mr. Tilton has suffered at the hands of Henry C. Bowen, you would loan him double this amount; I know you well enough to know you would do it."

Q.—That was at the second interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you and Mr. Schultz afterward agreed to loan $3,000? A.—$1,500 each; yes, Sir.

Q.—After that conversation did Mr. Tilton apply to you again on the subject of Mr. Claflin—H. B. Claflin's loaning him money? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Claflin a relative of yours? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What relation? A.—He is my uncle.

WHAT TILTON SAID IN REGARD TO MR. CLAFLIN.

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton say to you in regard to desiring Mr. Claflin to loan him money? A.—He said: "I would like very much to get the aid of your uncle, Horace B. Claflin, in this matter." I told him that I did not believe Horace B. Claflin could be induced to go into the enterprise at all; that while Mr. Claflin did not have anything particular against him, he would not do it; he had so many other engagements—so much other business. Mr. Tilton then said: "I wish you would ask Mr. Claflin to go and see Mr. Beecher and see if he will advise him to put money into the *Golden Age*, and he will do it."

Q.—Did you go to Mr. Claflin upon that request? Yes, Sir; I did.

Q.—What did you tell Mr. Claflin? A.—I told him of the request Mr. Tilton had made of me, and he said, "I will ask Mr. Beecher," and on Saturday after that Mr. Claflin asked Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—One moment.

Mr. Tracy—Well, I will get at it in a moment.

Q.—Did you afterward see Mr. Claflin—after he had seen Mr. Beecher? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Claflin report to you that he had seen Mr. Beecher and spoke to him on the subject? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—Did he tell you what Mr. Beecher had said? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you afterward report to Mr. Tilton Mr. Claflin's reply? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. Tilton that Mr. Beecher had said on that subject to Mr. Claflin? A.—I merely repeated to Mr. Tilton that Mr. Claflin had spoken to Mr. Beecher and that Mr. Beecher had said to Mr. Claflin that he could not advise him to take any stock in that paper; took it indifferently and said that I must treat it just as he would treat any other enterprise.

Q.—Now, Mr. Southwick, will you repeat a little more in detail, if you can, what Mr. Tilton said about Mr. Claflin's consulting Henry Ward Beecher on the subject of his subscribing to the *Golden Age*. I want Tilton's precise language, if you can give it? A.—He said, "I wish to have your uncle, Horace B. Claflin, join in this enterprise;" I told him I did not think he could be induced to enter it.

Q.—Did he say—did he give any reason why he desired Mr. Claflin to join in the enterprise? A.—He said, "Because I know he is a very strong friend of Mr. Beecher, and I want him for his name and for his influence."

Q.—Well, why did he want him for his name and for his influence? A.—Well, I don't know that he expressed.

Q.—Did he say? A.—No, he said he wanted him for his name and his influence, that is all.

Q.—Did he say anything, and if so, what, about Mr. Claflin's being a friend of Henry Ward Beecher? A.—He did, Sir. He said he was a very strong friend of Henry Ward Beecher.

Q.—What did he say, if anything, about Mr. Claflin's consulting Mr. Beecher on the subject of his subscribing, and what did he say Mr. Beecher would advise on that subject, if consulted? A.—I told it once. He said "Mr. Claflin"—said he "You tell Mr. Claflin to ask Henry Ward Beecher whether or not he, Mr. Beecher, would advise Mr. Claflin to join this enterprise. And I tell you," he said in an emphatic manner, "he will advise it."

Q.—That Henry Ward Beecher would advise him? A.—That Henry Ward Beecher would advise Mr. Claflin.

Q.—Well, when you reported to Mr. Tilton that Henry Ward Beecher did not advise Mr. Claflin to take stock in the *Golden Age*, what did Mr. Tilton say? A.—Mr. Tilton said he was surprised and sorry. I did not tell Mr. Tilton what—all that Mr. Claflin said. I told that to Frankiin Woodruff; and I told him in substance that he refused; that he treated the matter in an indifferent manner.

Q.—Now, when was this conversation between yourself and Tilton about Claflin subscribing for the stock of the *Golden Age*? A.—I haven't any date; I didn't take any date or memoranda; I only know that it was shortly after—after Mr. Schultz and myself had been induced to go into the *Golden Age*.

Q.—Was it before the *Golden Age* started? A.—Yes, Sir; I should say it was.

Q.—Before the issue of the first number? A.—Yes, Sir; yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember when the first number of the *Golden Age* was issued? A.—Well, I think it was issued in 1871, somewhere about March.

Q.—About March, 1871? A.—Yes; I have got a bill of it; I could tell by looking at the date of it; but I should think it was about March.

Q.—March 4, 1871—the first number? A.—Somewhere about there.

Q.—Well, you say that you and Mr. Schultz subscribed for the stock of the *Golden Age*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From that time on did you see Tilton from time to time? A.—Yes, Sir; I used to meet him.

THE LIFE OF VICTORIA WOODHULL.

Q.—Do you remember the publication—do you remember the publication of what is known as the "Life of Victoria Woodhull?" A.—I do, Sir, very well.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton soon after the appearance of that Life? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—That publication. Where? A.—I met him on the Wall street ferry-boat, as I was coming home.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him on the subject of us publishing that Life? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What was said? A.—I met Mr. Tilton on the boat; I spoke with him, and said, "Mr. Tilton, why! are you out of your mind?" he turned to me and said, "John Southwick, I know very well what you mean; you refer to my writing the life of Mrs. Woodhull;" I said, "That is just what I did mean;" he then said—putting his hand on my shoulder, and speaking in so loud a tone that I said to him, "Mr. Tilton, be a little quiet, as people may hear us"—he said in an emphatic manner, putting his hand on my shoulder, "John Southwick, I took an oath before Almighty God, when I was oppressed, on my bended knees, when I was oppressed by Henry C. Bowen, that the first poor creature who demanded assistance or aid from me I would give it to her, and that poor creature came in the person of Mrs. Woodhull, whom I know to be a natural born lady, and as pure as an angel." [Sensation.]

Q.—Well, did you have further conversation at that time in regard to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—How long did that conversation continue? A.—It continued going from the boat up to Mr. Moulton's, where I left Mr. Theodore Tilton.

Q.—At the house of Francis D. Moulton? A.—Frank D. Moulton, yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he, during that walk, engaged in talking about Mrs. Woodhull? A.—He was, Sir.

Q.—What was his manner of speech when speaking of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—It was very earnest and very sincere, I thought. We continued the conversation going up the hill.

Q.—What did he say further, if anything, in regard to his esteem and affection for her? A.—He said, in answer to a question of mine—I said, "Mr. Tilton, how is it that Mr. Woodruff, who certainly is a friend of yours, has shown himself to be such, because Mr. Moulton has been sick during the time that you have been trying to raise this money, a portion of the time at least, and who is probably the most prominent one of all to help you—how is it that Mr. Jackson Schultz, who has always admired you so much—how is it that Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, who probably is as intimate a friend of yours as you have in New-York City, to say nothing of myself, in agreeing to loan you money—how is it that every one of these is against you?" Mr. Tilton says to me, "What does Schultz know about Woodhull, or what does Bailey, or what does Woodruff, or yourself? You know nothing about her. I know the lady, I am acquainted with her. I have written her life, and I glory in it." [Sensation in the audience, the officers rapping for silence.]

Q.—Did he assign to you at that time any reason, except what you have stated, for his writing or publishing the life of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—No, Sir; I do not think he did, any reason at all; I know he didn't; he never did.

Q.—Now, was there anything said in that conversation, and if so, what, about the fact that that publication would have upon the newspaper? A.—Well, I don't—I can't say that on that occasion there was; no, Sir.

THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

Q.—Do you remember the publication of what is known as the Woodhull Scandal? A.—I do, Sir; very well.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton soon after that publication? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I met him opposite St. Ann's Church, on my way home—in Clinton street.

Q.—Did you speak to him on the subject of the scandal? A.—I did, Sir—he spoke first to me about it, rather.

Q.—Well, what was said? A.—He said: "I am—" I think he said then—I won't swear—that I was the first man, or at any rate I was among the first—

Q.—When was it? A.—That was a few nights before election; my impression is that it was only two or three nights, because he coupled it with this remark; he said to me: "John Southwick, you are about the first friend I have met to talk about this—on this subject; I said to him, said I: "Of course, you will deny it?" He replied: "Suppose I cannot deny it?" I said to him: "Mr. Tilton, has Mr. Henry Ward Beecher been guilty of adultery with your wife?" "No, he has not;" "Why can't you deny it?" "I can't deny it; there is a wheel within a wheel." I then asked him if it were true that Francis D. Moulton had taken a pistol to Henry Ward Beecher's head—had gone to his house. He said: "I can't answer it." I said then: "Mr. Tilton, if Francis D. Moulton took a pistol to Henry Ward Beecher's head, I think he is an infernal coward; and, as small a man as I am, I would like to have him take a pistol to my head." Mr. Tilton then said emphatically: "John, there is not one word of truth in that part of the statement, but I am all in a whirl, and I am going around to see Franklin Woodruff; he has a very level head." That is the exact language he used, or nearly it. [Laughter.]

Q.—That, you say, was before election? A.—Yes, Sir, I am sure it was, and remember the very night; as I say, the election was the 5th or 6th, the first Tuesday; I think it was Saturday night; it was, at any rate, within two or three nights.

Q.—

such agency, no such relation between the parties as authorized Mr. Woodruff to make any communication as on behalf of Mr. Tilton to these gentlemen or any other except that Mr. Tilton was willing to accept that compact.

The Court—Mr. Tracy, what do you propose to prove by this witness?

WHAT MR. TRACY PROPOSES TO PROVE.

Mr. Tracy—I propose to prove what passed between—

The Court—I ask you what you propose to prove?

Mr. Tracy (continuing)—Between Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Southwick, which induced him to assent to this arrangement and surrender Mr. Tilton's note which he held against him for $750.

The Court—I ask you what you propose to prove be it?

Mr. Tracy—I propose to prove that Mr. Woodruff said to him, now is the time for him, Southwick, and the others, to get out of the *Golden Age*; that it was a bankrupt concern; that the publication of the life of Mrs. Woodhull by Mr. Tilton had killed him, and that he could consummate the arrangement with Mr. Tilton, and that Mr. Tilton had authorized him to make that arrangement, by which he would release the balance of the subscription if they would surrender what he now held, and thereupon he did.

Mr. Beach—Now you see, if your Honor please, Mr. Woodruff had been told by Mr. Tilton that there was only $200 or $300 due by the *Golden Age*; that it had got to be a paying concern, and yet the counsel proposes upon what passed between Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Tilton to create an agency, which authorized Mr. Woodruff to go to these gentlemen and make statements which never occurred to the mind of Mr. Tilton, and which were untrue and directly antagonistic to the information given by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Woodruff.

WHAT MR. EVARTS SAYS ON THE QUESTION.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, it will be remembered that Mr. Woodruff was the original agent of Mr. Tilton in making the arrangement whereby this aid was obtained from these munificent gentlemen in the establishment of the *Golden Age*. At a certain stage of the condition of that newspaper Mr. Woodruff says to Mr. Tilton, I think that it would be a judicious thing for you to have the obligations of these gentlemen to pay the further sums that their original subscription obliges them to remit, lowered by you, and they give up your notes for the part. Your Honor will remember that Mr. Tilton's obligation for the money that was required for this enterprise was an imperfect obligation, not an absolute obligation.

The Court—Contingent—

Mr. Evarts—Contingent entirely on his prosperity; in other words, it was a generous aid, to be met in the same spirit if prosperity came, and if not, he was not to be held as a debtor; now, at that stage of the matter, to be relieved from the further obligation obliging him to return the money, and to be freed further from that obligation, Mr. Woodruff makes this suggestion to him, and Mr. Tilton accepts it as a valuable proposition so far as he is concerned, but he doubts whether it can be accomplished, and Mr. Woodruff says to him, "I think I can bring it about," or "I think I can accomplish it," proposing to him, therefore, that it was a transaction that would need some management and some argument and some influence, and that management that argument and that influence were to be at his service to gain a desired result for him. Mr. Tilton, as much as said: "Well, if you can accomplish it, it will be a great thing for me," and he leaves him to undertake it and accepts the results and keeps them. Now if that does not commission Mr. Franklin Woodruff to conduct that negotiation as the representative of Mr. Tilton and his interests and his side of the negotiation, it would be difficult to find any such authority written out by power of attorney under seal. *Prima facie* you have—there was a right to show what this agent, thus empowered, did toward the result desired for his principal; and if he be pronounced, as my learned friend suggests, upon your inquiry, what is the scope of this influence and this argument, is the question met or precluded then? Certainly not. He went to this man, and used with him for the accomplishment of the object in Mr. Tilton's favor the statement of the facts as he, Woodruff, understood them. Now, it is not for my learned friends to say that Franklin Woodruff was a false and deceitful agent. He undertook to deal for that principal. All the interest was the interest of that principal, by a shrewder management than the principal himself could furnish, and the principal accepted him rather than himself to undertake it, and what he did with any one subscriber is, on the face of this matter done by Mr. Tilton's authority. Now, unquestionably, when an agent undertakes to do business for a principal, the agent may do things that are outside of his authority, and for which his principal should not be held responsible; but we are not in any such nice dispute as that. My learned associate has informed your Honor as to the scope and the representations which were all within the argument and tending to the result which was accomplished, and of which Mr. Tilton reaped the benefit.

The Court—Of what value, Mr. Evarts, is Mr. Woodruff's opinion about the effect of the Woodhull publication upon the *Golden Age*? That is the only point evidently that Mr. Tracy has in view, as if it would be beneficial; of what value would that be.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is not for me to weigh the testimony, and to say how important it is. Your Honor understands—

The Court—Of what avail is the expression of Mr. Woodruff's opinion upon it?

Mr. Evarts—The question is whether or not it is within the purview of the authority and is covered by the original mandate or the subsequent ratification. On the face of the argument, if it is an argument, it is used in good faith toward Mr. Tilton to accomplish that object and tends to that result.

The Court—There can be no subsequent ratification unless Mr. Tilton knew Mr. Woodruff made out a statement.

Mr. Evarts—Then they ought to relieve themselves of it by showing the difference. You must remember, Sir, when errands are intrusted to a messenger, the messenger speaks concerning his errand and represents the principal who sends him. Now, if you put a letter in a Post Office, that is the end of it. If it is to use influence and argument to induce creditors to surrender claims and relieve the party for whom the negotiations are intrusted, why, then the party that makes the negotiations, keeping within the purview of the negotiations tending toward the object desired, is the actor of the principal himself.

MR. BEACH REPLIES.

Mr. Beach—I don't perceive, Sir, that the gentleman's argument has added any very valuable suggestions to this discussion. It assumes the fact of an agency, and with that premise admitted, he comes to the conclusion that the declarations of the agent within the line and scope of his agency are admissible against the principal. But the primary question before your Honor upon this objection is whether Mr. Woodruff was constituted the agent of Mr. Tilton to use argument, to make suggestions, to enter into undertakings with Mr. Southwick beyond the simple question of the surrender of these notes and this subscription or these subscriptions. What was the relation of these parties? They stood, Sir, in an antagonistic attitude so far as a written obligation was concerned. If the proposition which they attempt to prove through this witness is true, why then Mr. Woodruff came to Mr. Tilton for the purpose of relieving himself and his co-subscribers to this paper from an unfortunate enterprise. His object was not to bestow a benefaction upon Mr. Tilton, but to get himself and his co-subscribers relieved from an onerous obligation on the assumption that this paper was in desperate and failing circumstances. Now, they stood, Sir, in directly opposing positions upon that ground—the question of interest. Mr. Woodruff, from whatever motive you may choose to assume, makes the proposition to Mr. Tilton to surrender the notes they held against him upon the discharge of their subscriptions to this paper. Mr. Tilton says, "I accept that proposition cheerfully, Mr. Woodruff; it is generous and liberal, so much so I don't believe your associates will assent to the proposition;" and Mr. Woodruff says, "I think they will; I think I can accomplish it." Now, according to the record, Mr. Tilton said nothing of that, but it you assume that by his silence he accepts the proposition that Mr. Woodruff shall make that offer, I submit to your Honor, then, that there is no such relation as that existing between principal and agent between these parties upon that subject. If there was, Sir, to what does it extend? Why to the simple proposition of surrendering one piece of paper upon the release of another; but to pretend that on this acceptance of that proposition by Mr. Southwick, and the suggestion of Mr. Woodruff that he will attempt to accomplish it, Mr. Woodruff shall be permitted to make declarations hostile to Mr. Tilton, not necessary to the accomplishment of the principal object—suggestions in no way presented to the mind of Mr. Tilton, and in no way suggested by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Woodruff—that this gave Mr. Woodruff unlimited agency to make these declarations inurious and detrimental to Mr. Tilton will be, Sir, one of the most extraordinary propositions that was ever sustained in a court of justice. Revert, Sir, to the circumstances. As between Woodruff and Tilton, the understanding is, "This paper is prosperous; it owes but two or three hundred dollars; it is now upon a successful footing, and if you can get relieved from your obligations to these subscribers to the amount of half their subscription upon the condition of releasing the balance of the subscription, you will be free, and you can pursue your career of prosperity." Now, they pretend to assert that Mr. Woodruff goes to Mr. Southwick and represents to him that the prospects of this paper have been blighted by the publication of the Woodhull life, or her biography—that it is in desperate and failing circumstances, and to conclude—upon the general issues of the case, to conclude Mr. Tilton by a general declaration of that character. Now, if that were any agency, is that within the line of the agency? If your Honor authorizes me to a creditors of yours—pardon the assumption, Sir—

The Court—It is not an unreasonable one, Sir, not at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach—I hope it is. But if the gentleman applies to me, Sir, to make an arrangement with my creditor by which I shall be released from an obligation upon a certain consideration, and I authorize him to accomplish that project, does it constitute him agent, with the powers of an agent, unlimited and discretionary? Within the particular object to be accomplished he may be; but may he go to my creditor and make just such representations and statements as he pleases, and is he by them as if I had communicated to him authority to make such statements? Why, the thing to be accomplished is plain. It is not to be done by negotiation. It is the simple proposition of a naked fact. There is no complication about it—no arguments to be used. The proposition is to be submitted by Mr. Woodruff from Mr. Tilton to this witness—"I will surrender the balance of your subscription if you will surrender my notes"—and that is the simple thing to be done by the agent—no persuasions to be added, no inducements to be offered, no other consideration to be presented in arguments or reasons to be adduced, but the agency is to present to this gentleman, if there be any agency at all, that simple, naked fact of the mutual surrender of this paper, and that is all there is about it. He was authorized to do that, and authorized to do no more than simply to present that alternative or proposition to this gentleman. Now, I submit to your Honor that it would be most dangerous and unjust to permit the declarations of Mr. Woodruff, or reasons which he may have presented to Mr. Southwick or other gentlemen, to be given in evidence before this jury upon the general issue of this case—these declarations not bearing upon this particular proposition but having an undue and unjust influence upon other questions which are to be agitated and decided and discussed in the case. I object to it.

Mr. Evarts—Will your Honor allow me a single suggestion?

THE COURT DECIDES TO TAKE THE TESTIMONY.

The Court—I think that closes the argument; I think I will take this testimony, Sir.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—Please proceed and state what Mr. Woodruff said to you on that occasion?

Mr. Beach—That I object to and reserve an exception.

The Court—Proceed, Sir.

The Witness—Mr. Woodruff came to my house one evening and said, after talking about some other matters, "John, we must get out of this *Golden Age* business."

Mr. Shearman—Louder.

The Witness—I said to him: "I do not see how we can get out of it; we have agreed to give the money I will give my share, $750, and Mr. Schul z will give his, and that is the end of the business;" Mr. Woodruff said "we must get out of it; Theodore Tilton has not conducted the paper as he ought to have done; he wrote the Woodhull life, and he has gone for Mr. Greeley—"

Mr. Beach—I object to those two last sentences, and move specifically to strike them out.

The Court—We will take the whole conversation and will see, upon reflection, what shall stand.

The Witness—"He wrote the life and then used his paper very strongly for Mr. Greeley." I said to Mr. Woodruff, "What have we to do with that? The notes were drawn not to be marketable, and that was the end of it if he had written the lives of fifty women or gone for Greeley ten time stronger, we had nothing to do with it." Mr. Woodruff then went on and made a severe charge against Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Tracy—What did he say?

Mr. Beach—I object to it.

Mr. Morris—The agent making a charge against his principal, is the principal bound by that?

Mr. Tracy—We are not protecting the agency of Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Beach—We are, Sir. Mr. Tracy, we do not object to your showing that he misrepresented or made charges; we are only showing what induced us to surrender that note.

Mr. Morris—Is that within the line of the agency, if you assume an agency—is it within the line of the agency?

The Court—An agent to make a charge against his principal?

Mr. Beach—It is a novel way of presenting the action of the agent.

The Court—I think we will take the conversation and see what it amounts to, and strike out such parts of it as may be improper.

Mr. Beach—If this is only an experiment, they can go on.

The Witness—Woodruff said that ever since Theodore Tilton had slandered Mr. ——, I would rather not state the name—a gentleman in Brooklyn of high social standing and commercial standing in New-York, as high as there is in Brooklyn—ever since he made that statement, Woodruff said, "I have lost faith in him, and I am afraid to trust him; if he will slander this gentleman, he will slander some one else;" that is the cause, and the sole cause, why I agreed, as Mr. Woodruff said, to save $750.

Mr. Beach—Now, I move to strike out this.

Mr. Tracy—Wait a moment.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; you will wait a moment till I—

The Court—We will take it all, see what, if anything, more was said.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—What did he say, if anything, about the release of your subscription if you would surrender the notes? A.—That was said afterward—the next time I saw him.

Mr. Fullerton—That was after the surrender.

Mr. Beach—Now, your Honor perceives that this is a conversation where the question of the release of these notes and these subscriptions was not suggested at all to Mr. Southwick; so if there was any agency he had not entered upon his agency.

The Court—We will go to the next conversation now and see what that is.

Mr. Morris—Had not we better dispose of this one now?

The Court—We will wait.

The Witness—Mr. Woodruff said decidedly and distinctly: "Would you not, if you can be released from further payment of moneys, make a present of these notes you have?" I said: "Certainly; that is business; I would be very glad to do it."

Mr. Tracy—That is in the first conversation?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have a further conversation before this business was settled? A.—We had a further conversation; it was after, when Mr. Woodruff said to me: "John, you did not come out so very bad after all, for if you lost $750 by going in, you make $750 by getting out;" I told him it was a very queer way of making money.

THE SURRENDER OF THE NOTES.

Q.—Well, when did the surrender take place?

A.—I cannot tell the date.

Q.—How soon after this conversation with Mr. Woodruff? A.—I should say it was brought about very soon; I should say two or three weeks, and yet I could not tell the date.

Q.—Was it that conversation that led to the surrender? A.—It was, Sir, so far as Mr. Woodruff and myself were concerned. I don't know whether Mr. Woodruff——

Q.—No; but it was that conversation that led you to surrender Mr. Tilton's note? A.—Yes. Sir; and Mr. Schultz's, too.

Mr. Beach—Now, are you through with that conversation? I move now, Sir, to strike out the conversation—the first conversation,—all of it.

The Court—Well, let the motion be entered. I will have an opportunity of reading it.

Mr. Beach—And I move, also, to strike out the second conversation.

The Court—Yes, Sir. That saves your rights in regard to it.

Mr. Evarts—We shall wish to be heard, your Honor, before you decide the motion.

The Court—It is a matter of secondary character you know—quite collateral.

Mr. Evarts—It will be but a moment, Sir.

The Court—Well, proceed with the witness—anything more?

Mr. Evarts—If the motion is to be entertained.

The Court—I will consider the motion. Do you wish to cross-examine, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Tracy—There is no further question, I think, Sir. [After consulting with associate counsel.] That is all.

Mr. Evarts—It is the usual time for adjournment.

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, Sir, we had better get through this.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. SOUTHWICK.

Mr. Beach—Is that your signature to that paper. [Showing a paper to the witness.] A.—Yes, Sir, it is.

Q.—Did you you understand the paper when you signed it? A.—I will read it, Sir, if you will let me. I have not read it since I signed it. [The witness reads the paper.] Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—(Reading):

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1872.

Mr. Evarts—Is that already an exhibit?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir. [Resuming the reading.]:

Mr. Theodore Tilton:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, desiring to contribute to the loss sustained by you in establishing the *Golden Age*, do cheerfully return herewith the notes, canceled, which you gave for money loaned.

Wishing you continued success and prosperity in the years to come, and congratulating you in having so securely founded the paper that you are now—[hesitating, as in doubt]—

The Court—Now?

Mr. Beach (resuming again)—

Securely founded the paper, and that you are now free from debt.

We are, dear Sir, yours truly.

Following are the names of the different subscribers and Mr. Southwick. [To the witness]—We have no objection to read you, Sir.

The Court—That is all, Mr. Southwick.

The court was then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Lake Shore	74⅜	100	St. Paul	36⅛
500	do	s3. 74⅛	50	N. Y. C. & Hud	101⅛
100	do	s3. 74⅜	500	North-western	45¼
300	do	74⅜	1400	do	45⅜
100	do	74¼	700	do	45½
200	Pacific Mail	43	700	do	45⅜
300	do	42⅞	200	do	c. 45¼
1800	do	42⅜	800	do	45¼
500	do	42⅝	1800	do	45⅛
1000	do	42⅝	400	do	s3. 45
900	do	42⅝	100	do	c. 45⅛
400	do	s3. 42¼	200	do	s3. 45
1200	do	42⅜	400	do	45⅛
600	do	42⅜	150	do	45⅛
400	do	42⅝	600	do	45⅜
300	do	c. 42⅝	700	do	45½
1500	do	42½	100	do	c. 45⅛
500	do	b3. 42⅝	500	do	45⅜
2500	do	42⅝	600	do	45¾
600	do	c. 42½	400	do	45⅞
1500	Union Pacific	54½	1200	do	46
100	do	54⅝	300	do	45⅞
500	do	c. 54¼	400	do	45¾
500	do	54	500	do	45⅜
500	do	54	500	do	45⅜
1000	do	53⅞	200	North-west. Pf.	58
1000	do	53⅝	100	Erie Railway	26⅞
1000	do	53⅝	1500	do	26¾
1400	do	53⅝	1650	do	26¾
300	West. Union	76⅝	300	do	26⅝
100	do	s10. 76⅜	600	do	26¾
500	do	s3. 76⅜	90	Lake Shore	74
100	do	76⅝	200	do	s10. 73⅞
500	do	s10. 76⅜	500	do	b3. 74
1000	do	s3. 76⅛	700	Ohio & Miss	27⅜
1000	do	b3. 76⅜	100	do	27⅜
1400	do	76⅝	100	do	27⅜
200	Pacific Mail	42⅜	1300	Union Pacific	53⅜
1300	do	42⅜	1000	do	s3. 53⅜
1700	do	s3. 42	1000	do	53⅜
200	do	b3. 42⅛	500	do	53⅞
300	do	42⅜	100	do	b3. 54
800	do	42	200	North-western	s3. 58⅜
2000	do	s3. 41⅞	200	do	s3. 58¼
1400	do	42	100	do	58¼
600	do	b3. 42	100	do	b60. 58¼
1700	do	41⅞	400	do	58¼
100	do	b3. 42	100	do	58⅜
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	101	1100	do	58⅜
500	St. Paul	36⅞	200	do	58⅜
50	Chic. & Alton	101½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg	$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	b. c. 119⅞
500	do	b. c. 119⅞	22,000	do	s. 5-20 C., '67	b3. 119¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	c. 117⅞	2,000	do	12. 119⅝
5,000	do	s. new 119	2,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	c. 115
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	new 119¼	5,000	do	5s, '81, C	c. 115⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	N.Y. 7s, B'y, C'l	106⅝	200	Ch. & R. I.	b.c. 105⅜
5,000	La. 6s, con	70	100	Ch. M. & St. P.	b.c. 96⅜
3,000	N.J. Cen. 1st, n.	110	300	do	s3. 96
5,000	Ch. & N.W. con.	90½	200	Erie Railway	b.c. 26⅞
1,000	Ch. & N.W. G.R.	83¼	600	do	26¾
1,000	Ch. & N.W. con.	90	400	do	b3. 26¾
	C. G. R. & I.	83¾	100	do	26⅞
1,000	H. & St. J. s. & c.	81⅞	500	do	b3. 27
6,000	Mich. So. cal.	103	300	do	27
5,000	do	b. c. 102½	1200	do	27
1,000	L. Sh. c. R. 1st.	100	100	L. Sh. & M. So. b. c.	74¼
1,000	L. Sh. 2d con.	c. 93	600	do	74⅜
1,000	Dub. & S. C. 2d.	100	1500	do	74⅜
2,000	N.Y. Cen. 1st.	113⅜	100	do	73⅞
2,000	Har. 1st. 7s, R.	111	200	do	73¾
10,000	Ohio & M. c. S. F.	97¾	200	do	73¾
1,000	C. P. 1st, S. F.	87⅝	200	N. J. Jun.	111
1,000	C. P. 1st, C. & O. S.	87	200	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	13
1,000	C. P. G. B. b. c.	93½	200	do	12¾
4,000	U. Pac. 1st	86⅞	100	do	12¾
1,000	do	c. 86¾	100	do	12¾
1,000	P. R. of Mo. C. Br.	75	600	do	12¼
2,000	W.n. Pac. Bds.	90	64	N.Y. N.H. & H. b. c.	138¼
7,000	Cl. & Pitts. 1st, c.	90	25	Union Pac.	53¾
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	103¾	1400	do	53⅝
15,000	C., C. & I.C. 1st.	83½	200	do	53½
5,000	do	83¼	200	do	b3. 53⅜
2,000	Tol., A. & W. 1st,	66½	500	do	b3. 53⅜
	St. L. Div.	62½	100	do	b3. 53⅜
10	German Am. Bk.	86	1700	do	53¾
400	At. & Pac. Tel.	23½	2700	do	53⅝
100	Wn. U. Tel.	b3. 76⅜	700	do	53¾
2500	do	76⅞	60	do	53⅞
600	do	s3. 76⅞	300	do	53⅞
4100	do	77	100	do	b3. 53¾
1000	do	77	200	Ind. C.	53½
100	do	76⅞	80	Pac. R. of Mo.	b.c. 48½
1600	do	s3. 76⅜	40	Del., L. & W.	b.c. 112
200	do	76¾	100	Han. & St. J.	b.c. 23⅞
200	Quick. M. Co.	b.c. 33	100	do	23⅞
100	Mar. L. & M. Co.	b.c. 4⅜	87	do	23⅞
200	do	4½	400	Chic. & N.W.	b.c. 45⅛
100	Panama Railroad	113	200	do	s3. 45⅛
500	Pacific Mail	b.c. 42½	1200	do	45⅛
1200	do	42⅝	600	do	s3. 45⅜
100	do	42¾	2400	do	45⅜
100	do	42⅞	600	do	s3. 45⅜
200	do	42⅞	200	do	s3. 45⅜
400	do	s3. 42⅞	600	do	45⅜
3000	do	42⅞	300	do	45⅜
2600	do	42⅞	100	do	s3. 45⅜
1100	do	42⅞	500	do	45⅜
1800	do	s3. 42⅞	200	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	b.c. 58
200	do	s3. 42⅞	100	do	c. 58
100	do	b3. 42⅞	100	Han. & St. J. Pf.	b.c. 32
200	N.Y. C. & Hud	b.c. 101	400	C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 97⅞
30	do	100	700	do	s3. 97⅞
10	do	101⅛	300	do	27
50	do	101	500	C., C. & I. C.	b.c. 5⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000	North-west	83⅜	600	Lake Shore	s3. 73⅝
	C. G. gold	83⅜		do	73⅝
1,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	22¾	200	do	b3. 74
100	Mar. L. & M.	4⅜	1400	do	74
1000	West. Union.	b.3. 76⅞	1900	Union Pacific	53⅜
600	do	76⅝	200	do	s3. 53⅜
200	do	s3. 76¾	500	do	53⅜
600	do	76⅞	400	do	53⅜
400	Pacific Mail	s3. 42⅜	1300	do	s3. 53⅜
1300	do	42⅜	1000	do	53⅜
1700	do	s3. 42	1000	do	s3. 53⅜
200	do	b3. 42⅛	500	do	53⅜
300	do	42⅜	100	do	b3. 54
800	do	42	200	North-western	s3. 58⅜
2000	do	s3. 41⅞	200	do	s3. 58¼
1400	do	42	100	do	58¼
600	do	b3. 42	100	do	b60. 58¼
1700	do	41⅞	400	do	58¼
100	do	b3. 42	100	do	58⅜
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	101	1100	do	58⅜
500	St. Paul	36⅞	200	do	58⅜
50	Chic. & Alton	101½			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	89⅞	800	Erie Railway	28⅜
10,000	O. & M. con. S. F.	97½	1400	do	28¼
100	Mar. L. & M.	4½	100	do	b3. 28⅜
100	At. & Pac. Tel.	24	400	do	s3. 28¼
100	do	24⅛	1650	do	28¼
300	West. Union.	76⅝	300	do	b3. 28⅜
100	do	s10. 76⅜	600	do	28¼
500	do	s3. 76⅜	90	Lake Shore	74
100	do	76⅜	200	do	s10. 73⅞
500	do	s10. 76⅜	500	do	b3. 74
1000	do	s3. 76⅛	700	Ohio & Miss	27⅜
1000	do	b3. 76⅜	100	do	27⅜
1400	do	76⅝	100	do	27⅜
200	Pacific Mail	42⅜	1300	Union Pacific	53⅜
1300	do	42⅜	1000	do	s3. 53⅜
1700	do	s3. 42	1000	do	53⅜
200	do	b3. 42⅛	500	do	53⅞
300	do	42⅜	100	do	b3. 54
800	do	42	200	North-western	s3. 58⅜
2000	do	s3. 41⅞	200	do	s3. 58¼
1400	do	42	100	do	58¼
600	do	b3. 42	100	do	b60. 58¼
1700	do	41⅞	400	do	58¼
100	do	b3. 42	100	do	58⅜
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	101	1100	do	58⅜
500	St. Paul	36⅞	200	do	58⅜
50	Chic. & Alton	101½			

WEDNESDAY, March 24—P. M.

The day in Wall street was chiefly noted for a stiffening of the foreign exchanges, a further decline in gold, and a reaction in railway and miscellaneous shares. The business at the Stock Exchange was smaller than yesterday, although still quite large and attended with considerable animation. There were several periods of weakness, but, taken altogether, the decline was very slight, especially when it is considered that many stocks partially recovered toward the close. The transactions for the day aggregated 204,000 shares, of which 93,000 were about equally divided between Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. The former declined from 54½ to 53⅜ and recovered to 54. Pacific Mail fell from 42⅞ to 41⅞, closing at 42. The Union Pacific earnings show a gain of $7,400 for the 22d inst. and $106,400 for the first twenty-two days of the month. At a meeting of the Pacific Mail Directors to-day, the resignation of Mr. Rufus Hatch was accepted, and still further progress was made in the work of reorganizing the affairs of the company and placing them on a more economical basis. North-west Common was strong throughout the day, advancing 1 ₱ cent. as compared with the closing quotation yesterday, the business amounting to 31,000 shares. The sales were chiefly at 45¼ @45¾, the extreme range having been 45@46. Erie followed next, with a business of 29,000 shares, at an advance in the price from 26¾ to 28¾. This stock attracted greater attention than of late, owing to some stories on the street to the effect that the coal lands belonging to the company had been purchased by a company of English capitalists. Inquiry, however, failed to obtain any satisfactory corroboration of this report. Western Union declined from 77 to 76½, and closed at 76⅜, the transactions reaching 26,000 shares. With the exception of Wabash, which declined from 13 to 12¼, and later rose to 13¼, the other changes were insignificant. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 23½ to 24. Investment shares were strong, with a further advance in some instances.

There was an easy feeling in money, and call borrowers experienced no difficulty in supplying their wants at 3@4 ₱ cent., the principal business having been at 3@3½ ₱ cent., the closing rates. The remittances of currency to the interior for April settlements are still progressing, but it is not probable that they will affect the money market. Discounts remain at 5 to 7 ₱ cent. for prime names, with a fair inquiry.

The foreign advices reported the shipment by steamer of $32,000 specie from Southampton to this port yesterday. The London market for securities was steady, and closed as follows: Consuls, for money, 93; do., account, 93@93⅛; 1865s, old, 107⅜; 1867s, 107¼; 10-40s, 103; and new 5s, 103⅛. Erie declined to 23½@23⅝. Sterling exchange was firm and higher at an advance to $4 82 for bankers' 60-day bills, and to $4 86 for demand. The decline in gold and the easier loaning rates stimulated purchases of exchange, doubtless partly on account of the expected arrivals of call bonds from Europe this week. Actual business at the close was on the basis of $4 81@$4 81½ for long, and $4 85@$4 85½ for demand. The gold market was heavy, and declined from 115⅞ to 115½, notwithstanding the efforts of the clique to sustain the price. The lowest quotations were current at the close. On gold loans, the general rates were 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying. In exceptional instances, however, 1-64 per diem and 2 ₱ cent. per annum were paid for the use of cash gold, loans having also been made free of interest.

The decline in gold had no effect on Government bonds, which remained steady on a small volume of business. Railroad bonds were firm and in good demand, but prices, as a rule, showed very little change. New-York Central Coupon Firsts sold at 113¾; do. 6s of 1883 at 102; Harlem Registered Firsts at 111, and New-Jersey Central Firsts, new, at 110. Chicago and North-western Consolidated was firm at 90½, and do. gold at 83¼ and 83¾ for registered and coupon respectively. Union Pacific Sinking Funds were strong and advanced to 90, the other Pacific issues being steady. C., C. and I. C. Firsts declined to 52½, and Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, to 62½. State bonds were dull and devoid of interest.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1875.

Gold receipts	$745,275 22
Gold payments	288,950 38
Gold balance	53,013,266 25
Currency receipts	352,570 92
Currency payments	1,146,972 94
Currency balance	45,255,632 21
Customs	491,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 24.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	117½	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅜	119⅞
American Gold	116	115½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 80	$4 81@½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	101	101
Chicago & Rock Island	105⅜	105⅝
Pacific Mail	42¾	42
St. Paul Common	36	35⅞
St. Paul Preferred	56	56
Western Union	76⅞	76⅜
Union Pacific	54¼	54
Lake Shore	74⅜	74
Toledo & Wabash	13⅛	13¼
North-western Common	45	45⅜
North-western Preferred	57¼	58
Delaware & Lackawanna	111¾	111¾
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¾
Panama	113½	113½
Erie	26¾	26¼
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅜	27¼
C., C. & Indiana Central	5¾	5⅛
Harlem	130½	130

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101	100⅞	450
Harlem	130	130	200
Erie	28¾	26¾	29,500
Lake Shore	74⅜	74	7,480
Wabash	13¼	12¼	3,900
North-western	46	45	31,551
North-western Preferred	58	57¼	1,300
Rock Island	105⅝	105½	1,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅞	35⅞	1,400
Pittsburg	92	92	200
Michigan Central	77	77	100
Illinois Central	102⅜	102⅜	200
Pacific Mail	43⅛	42⅛	46,625
C., C. & Ind. Central	5¾	5⅛	650
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23¾	23½	400
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref.	32	32	100
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅜	27	5,300
Panama	113½	113½	100
Western Union	77	76½	26,500
Atlantic and Pac. Telegraph	24	23½	700
Pacific Mail	42⅞	41⅞	46,700
Quicksilver	33	32⅞	200
Morris and Essex	99	99	100
Maryland Coal	18¾	18½	300
Marigold	4½	4½	500
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	110	110	100
Total sales			204,276

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.
Currency, 6s	119½ 119⅝	5-20s, '65, n., c.	119½ 115¼
6s, '81, c	119½ 119¾	5-20s, '67, r.	119⅝ 119⅞
6s, '81, c	120⅞ 121⅛	5-20s, '67, c.	119⅞ 120
5-20s, '62, r	117⅜ 117¾	5-20s, '68, r.	119¾ 120
5-20s, '62, c	117⅜ 117¾	5-20s, '68, c.	119¾ 120
5-20s, '64, r	117½ 118

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENDANT ON INVALID LADY.—BY A competent woman who has had good experience and is a kind, attentive nurse; will make herself generally useful in a good home; is a th rough housekeeper; no objection to the country; has very best reference from former employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 498 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and tidy with her work and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; best city recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 498 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Waitress alone.—By a very nice, tidy young girl; is a competent chamber-maid, a good waitress; has first-class references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th st., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE, &c.—BY AN American Protestant young woman, (or light housework, sewing, &c.;) for City or country any distance; for small wages; has good references. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family, or will go as thorough waitress; good references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 227 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman who is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in City or country; can furnish the best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl from the country, in a small private family, to do light chamber-work and washing, or to take care of children. Call at No. 403 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, or to take care of a grown child and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at Mme. Goiard's, 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber maid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; has good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH washing.—By a neat, respectable young woman; is a thorough cook; can make game, fish, soups, pastries, jellies, &c.; a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist with washing; best testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as good plain family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a good laundress; can furnish good references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong, young woman as good family cook; makes nice soup, desserts, &c.; also good bread and biscuit; is also an excellent laundress; and can furnish the very best reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; makes superior bread and biscuit; can furnish unbounded references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; IS AN EXCELlent cook, and is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful and economical in her kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Gorman's, No. 161 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; UNSURPASSED in the art of cooking, in any matter what dish; references of the highest character. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT woman in either work, or as laundress alone; is a thorough laundress; willing to go in country; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, well-experienced woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; UNDERstands her business; is a good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; has lived many years in England; best reference. Call at No. 334 East 5th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS first-class cook, washer, and ironer; none but small family need apply; has good City reference; no notes answered. Call at fancy store, No. 590 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK WITH good reference; will not do washing. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTant woman as competent dress-maker or seamstress by the day or week in a private family; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; operates on several sewing machines; City references. Address A. H., No. 10 West 18th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day; best reference. Apply at No. 200 East 21st st., corner of 3d av., first floor.

FAMILIES IMMEDIATELY SUPPLIED with superior servants of all nations, and for all capacities, male and female. Call at No. 321 6th av., near 36th st., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG lady as housekeeper. Call or address for two days, Mrs. S. B., No. 445 West 33d st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman; can do family cooking nicely; is also an excellent washer and ironer; will be useful in a good home; some wages required. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN has first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 1201 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE, SEWING AND CHAMBERMAID.—A neat and tidy Protestant young woman, with excellent city reference, would like a place in a private family; will go at moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very excellent nurse; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by fine diet; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman to take charge of an invalid lady, or take care of a baby; willing to be generally useful; good references. Call at 119 West 19th st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WET NURSE; has good reference; has been one month old. Call at No. 415 East 10th st. Room No. 10.

SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, for Chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse.—By an English Protestant young woman, very respectable and a thorough seamstress and experienced nurse for young and growing children; can fit, cut, dress-make, and do all kinds of family sewing in the best and neatest manner; country or City; best City testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Swedish girl with good City references, is a first-class seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' wear; is smart and active, neat a dwelling. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swoman as seamstress and dressmaker; operates on several machines; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman; is a superior waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; capable of filling a man's place; has best City references, both personal and written. Apply at Felton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress in a private family; has six years' City reference from her last place. Address Waitress, Box No. 223 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; no objection to do some chamber-work; good City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant Englishman, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its oranches; can be highly recommended by his last employer; no objection to country. Can be seen at No. 410 East 23d st., or address J. W., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—ANY FAMILY WANTING A FIRSTclass butler, speaking only French and German, but apt to learn English in a short while, may obtain him, with undoubted references, at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCH BUTLER THOROUGHLY understanding his business; he is sober, neat, and industrious, as attested by his references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, with good City references, as coachman and groom, in City or country; would be generally useful if required; three and a half years in last place. Address E. W., box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant; wife first-class butter-maker and good laundress; two children; would like to have the washing in cottage. Call or address 52 East 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WHO LATELY gave up his horses and carriages, for his coachman, a young unmarried Protestant; first-class man; understands his business well; sober and careful; can highly recommend him in all respects. Address JAMES, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a married man (English) without incumbrance; will milk, and take charge of a gentleman's place; refers to present employer for capability and trustworthiness; will be disengaged April 3. Address H. B., Box No. 262 Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG ENGlishman; stylish driver and groom, of long experience; sober, and willing to assist gardener; can milk, if required; City or country; can be highly recommended by last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO THOroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best of reference. Address James, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a first-class competent man, a careful driver, and an excellent groom; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, and respectful, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy; best City references. Address J. L., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent single man; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good reference. Address R. S., No. 58 Chatham st., (up stairs), for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF long experience in this and the old country, and can come well recommended; no objection to the country. Call or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no children; thoroughly understands his business in the above capacity; City references. Address M. M., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WITH FIVE years' experience; can furnish best City reference; no objection to the country. Address W. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; IS strictly temperate, and a careful driver; has good reference from last employer. Address J. U. Smith, No. 202 East 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS A THOROugh knowledge of his business, which his reference will certify. Call on or address J., No. 108 West 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, (Protestant,) no family; experienced and capable; perfectly willing and civil; three years' best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 534 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOroughly understands his business; the best of City references given. Call or address J. Q., at private stable, No. 140 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS COACHman, who is a first-class man. Call on present employer until suited. Mr. Welling, office 340 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED Cman; is a first-class City driver; good reference. Call or address R. S., 1,252 Broadway, harness store.

FARM MANAGER AND WORKER.—BY AN American Protestant middle-aged married man, who is thoroughly experienced in operating on a large farm; cropping, stock-raising, buying, and selling, dairying, machinery, &c.; has had charge of a 600 acre Thorndale farm, in Dutchess County, for a number of years, and has best testimonials. Call or apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, MARRIED, ONE CHILD; will board him off; first-class farmer; can milk, make butter, take charge of horses; strong, willing, neat, strictly sober; well recommended. Can be seen at Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED man, English; is thoroughly competent to take charge of any horticultural establishment, commercial or private; is a good plantsman and rose-grower; references will bear the strictest investigation. For particulars address I. Torwell, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY practical in English gardening; has had ten years' experience in this country; is a practical landscape gardener; any person requiring such, the present is a desirable opportunity. Address H. H. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT married man, no family; is experienced in greenhouse, grapery, lawn, fruits, vegetables, &c.; is handy, and accustomed to having charge of men; City references. Address for three days, Gardener, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—(APRIL 1) BY A MARRIED MAN, small family; understands the management of graperies, peach-houses, and greenhouses; also improvement of a place, or laying out a new one; good reference as to character and ability. Address B. C., Passaic, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE; WELL recommended; can take charge of green and hot houses, flower and vegetable gardens; has good years' references; strictly sober and of good conduct. Can be seen at M. Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family; capable to attend a greenhouse, vegetable garden, lawn, &c.; lived ten years with his last employer; best of reference. Address J. C., No. 117 East 22d st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED Gman; small family; understands his business in every department; flowers, fruit, and vegetables forcing and forwarding out of their ordinary seasons, &c. Address W. W., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT single man, who is a practical gardener in all branches; green-house, graperies, vegetable gardening, fruits, flowers, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, FOR THE 1ST OF April; understands all its branches; can be well recommended. Apply for one week to Chester, to Alexander Stewart, Box No. 64, Montclair, N. J.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED Gman as gardener and farmer; will be disengaged by April 1; can give the best of references. Can be seen at Robert C. Reeves's, No. 187 Water st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; has had long experience; best references from last place. Apply to J. C., No. 479 Chatham st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WELL VERSED IN HIS business; no mistake. Address G. W., No. 314 East 12th st.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—CAN BE HIGHLY recommended from last employer. Call or address No. 122 West 18th st., private stable.

PORTER OR WATCHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant man; best of reference given. Address O. A., No. 129 Perry st.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE to go in the country; man as foreman; understands the care of horses, cows, and driving; wife as first-class cook, or would fill any other capacity required; good reference. Call or address for one week, McKeever, No. 105 West 20th st., two flights, front.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant, aged thirty years, who can wait at table, tend door and furnace, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, do plain gardening, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—SINGLE MAN, AS COACHMAN and groom, thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; understands vegetable gardening, and all work around a gentleman's place; excellent reference. Call or send to Coachman, 109 West 39th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS SINGLE MAN, WITH best references from his present employers; he is a good waiter; understands his responsible duties; sober, honest, and trustworthy. Call at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A NEAT YOUNG MAN AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of City references can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address Waiter, No. 871 Broadway, in the fruit store, corner 18th st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG Frenchman, who speaks English; is a good waiter, and well recommended; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH MAN as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MARRIED YOUNG man in a wholesale house, in traveling or local capacity; has had experience; highest testimonials; salary moderate. Address A. B. C., No. 31 Bedford av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

LAWYERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in preparing a Law Digest; he must possess proper legal and literary ability, and be able to furnish evidence of his capacity. Address EDITOR, Box No. 4,688 New-York Post Office.

MILLINER WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMmer, to go to Hartford, Conn. Best of references required. Inquire at office of AITKEN, SON & CO., Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, between 10 and 11 A. M. or 4 and 6 P. M.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A small private family; one to cook, wash, and iron; the other as chamber-maid; City reference required. Apply at No. 454 West 22d st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PARLOR-MAID; ONE who thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 190 Madison av., between the hours of 12 and 2.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO ATTEND to children; also to assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 250 West 39th st.

WANTED—AT NO. 22 WEST 17TH ST., A COMpetent laundress; best City references required.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N E. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

[Copy of Circular Letter.]

THE CHATTANOOGA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
(Late Webster & Marks and Thomas Webster, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

Incorporated under a charter granted by the State of Tennessee; capital, $500,000; in 5,000 shares of $100 each, with power to increase to $1,000,000.

Subscribed capital, $150,000, in 1,500 shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the established business and works of Webster & Marks, well known as Thomas Webster's Foundry and Machine Works, situated at Chattanooga, Tenn., established in 1857, for building every description of foundry, mechanical, and engineering requirements, and for the purpose of purchasing or leasing mineral lands and erecting works thereon.

The works are substantially erected on about five acres of land, all of which is freehold, and are situated in a most eligible position for making all kinds of castings and machinery, in the centre of the coal, iron, and mining districts of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and surrounded by at least twenty pig-iron furnaces in those States. They are located above high water in the centre of the city, and connected by a side-track with all the lines of railroad centring in Chattanooga.

These works have been most successfully carried on by Mr. Thomas Webster, are in full operation, and comprise a large and well-equipped foundry, connected with the machine shops by a narrow-gage track, and contain one of Scott's English patent gear-wheel molding machines. The machine shop, the largest in the entire South, is fully equipped with the best and most modern improved machinery, consisting of lathes, planers, boring mill, drill presses, &c. The pattern shop is fitted up with all the necessary tools and machinery for making patterns. The large blacksmith and boiler shops are fully equipped.

The stock on hand is of recent purchase, and all in good working condition. There is also a large and valuable amount of patterns for furnace and mining machinery, peculiarly adapted to this country, and for the building of narrow-gauge locomotives. The works are well supplied with orders, and the opening and development of new iron ore deposits and other mineral properties in the neighboring country, with a rapidly increasing population, will tend to increase the demand for machinery of all descriptions.

The works will be transferred to the new company in full working condition, with all beneficial contracts, and will include the whole of the land and buildings thereon, together with the modern and valuable plant, machinery, fittings, siding, and good will.

The capital stock of the new company will be $120,000; $60,000 in cash and $70,000 in 700 ordinary shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

The estimate on which this sum is based is from a carefully made valuation of freehold land, buildings, machinery, plant, patterns, fixtures, siding, and good will.

The Directors and officers of this company will be appointed at the first meeting of the stockholders, of which due notice will be given.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment of $10 per share on application.

Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Prospectus, copy of charter, and forms of applications for shares may be procured from the Secretary, (pro tem.) at the offices of the company at the works, or of Griggs & Carleton, Financial and Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

(Here follows the charter, which is very full in its grant of manufacturing and mining franchises.)

OPINION OF COUNSEL UPON VALIDITY OF CHARTER.

[COPY.] CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1875.

Thomas Webster.

SIR: We have examined the accompanying copy of charter of "The Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works, Mining and Manufacturing Company," with a view to ascertain its validity, &c., and have come to the conclusion that the charter was regularly obtained and is legal. Under it the company or corporation may safely organize and invest their money or other capital. All the powers enumerated in said charter are conferred by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Tennessee; and they would be enforced in the courts of the country in law and in equity. Respectfully,

(Signed,) TREWHITT, OASKILL & TREWHITT, Attorneys.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 15, 1875, at the office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. B. GUION, Chairman.

A. HEDENSICH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 10, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, DANIEL D. WHITNEY was unanimously elected President of the company.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW YORK, March 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, April 6, 1875, at the office of the company, corner of 2d av. and 83d st.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

EAST KENTUCKY COAL, LUMBER, AND RAILROAD COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING, NEW YORK, March 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office, 5 Offices on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. R. BARTLETT, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held on TUESDAY, April 29, 1875, at the office of the company, in the Third National Bank Building, No. 417 Olive st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. S. GOULDY, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers.

BANK AND RAILROAD STOCKS.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTgage bondholders of the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway Company will be held at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY next, March 30, 1875, at 2 P. M., to take action respecting the disposition of the road under foreclosure proceedings now pending.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished, gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

STOCK AND SCRIP OF THE Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company. Madison, Indianapolis and Peru Railroad Company. Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company. Jeffersonville Railroad Company Bought by GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL, 1875, on consolidated bonds, will be paid at the National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this Company, due April 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William st.

HENRY A. HARLING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1875.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 288 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1 will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.

H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only.

A SUNNY SITTING-ROOM AND BEDROOM on third floor, handsomely furnished, to rent with board, in a small family; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.—To let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on second and third stories; also table board; references.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM AND HALL room, with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; private American family; terms moderate; no moving; references. No. 238 West 37th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately; with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A FINE LARGE, well-furnished room, third story, front, in a private family; gas, fire, ample closets, and every convenience.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome parlor floor; plenty of closets; no moving in May. References.

TO LET AND FOR SALE—CITY AND COUNtry residences; also flats and rooms, with or without board, at No. 888 6th av. E. A. DAILEY.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant rooms connecting, on the third floor, with board.

TO LET WITH BOARD FURNISHED FOR family or single gentleman; table boarders taken. No. 5 East 9th st.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a gentleman, without meals, near the Union Club. Apply to owner, No. 5 West 23d st.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room for gentleman and wife, with board.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, to parties appreciating a refined home.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1, BY A GENtleman and wife in a private family, where they can have the comforts of a home, between 4th and 7th avs. and above 34th st.; references given and required. Address, giving full particulars and price, which must be moderate, A. B., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—ROOM AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED with carpets and bureau, in vicinity of Union or Madison square; terms, including gas, not to exceed $25 per month; references given and required. Address H., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE sunny room and hall-room attached, with good board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address GAR, Editorial Rooms *New-York Times*.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "United Washington Express," with Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 12:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, No. 526 and 944 Broadway

THE TWEED HABEAS CORPUS

CLOSING ARGUMENT BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FIRST INSTALLMENT OF JUDGE COMSTOCK'S REPLY TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS AND MR. PECKHAM—TWEED NOT ACCUSED OF PERSONAL CORRUPTION OR SEEKING PERSONAL ADVANTAGE OR GAIN—THE CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES DECLARED TO BE UNJUST—NATURE OF HABEAS CORPUS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—In the Tweed case to-day, in the Court of Appeals, District Attorney Phelps and Wheeler H. Peckham closed for the people, and Judge George F. Comstock commenced the closing argument for the relator, William M. Tweed. Judge Comstock addressed the court as follows:

May it please the court, in performing the very responsible duty, which I now undertake, to assert the innocence or to confess the guilt of William M. Tweed, the relator, in respect to a serious crime of which he is accused in public discussion, and probably in the popular apprehension, it is quite material for me to say that in this, the prosecution now under review, he has not been indicted, arraigned, tried, convicted, or sentenced for any such offense The accusation against him, which is spread over a volume of nearly 1,000 pages, relates to only one of the lower grades of misdemeanor to be found in all criminal law as the neglect of official duty or the bad performance of that duty. In all the indictments there is no suggestion or imputation of any personal corruption connected with this offense, or of any seeking after personal advantage or gain. The great inhumanity and the terrible injustice of the sentence or consecutive sentences pronounced upon him by the trial court cannot but be felt, and deeply felt, by every right-minded person. These accumulated penalties and punishments amount in their aggregate to more than twice the punishment which the law would inflict if he had been guilty of the larceny of $20,000,000 of money. I come to the discussion of the case, therefore, with a profound conviction that both justice and law have been violated, and my tongue will be palsied and my voice hushed forever before I will refuse to lift it up in such a case. The great proposition on what I call the merits of this controversy is, that the whole law of punishment upon this indictment, and upon the verdict found by the jury, was exhausted by a single sentence reaching the maximum of punishment, and all the consecutive sentences imposing upon the relator imprisonment and fine are outside of the indictment, verdict, and law, and are, therefore, unauthorized and void. This is the main question on the relations of the relator's imprisonment. But we are told by the counsel on the other side that no such question is to be reached in this case, because they say that even if the accumulated sentences are without the authority of the law, they are, nevertheless, only irregular and avoidable, and will justify the detention of the prisoner for the term of his life unless in some other form and mode he can release himself; and they tell us further that even if the act of the court in pronouncing the sentences was without jurisdiction and void, the remedy by habeas corpus, which in this State is so narrowed and so restricted, however it may be elsewhere, is inadequate for the prisoner. They tell us that this great writ, which for so many generations has been the guardian angel keeping watch over the liberties of the people, cannot penetrate the recesses of the dungeon in which a citizen is confined by the judgment or sentence of a court of justice, although that court, in pronouncing sentence, has transcended its authority. To these preliminary questions I shall first address myself. First, then, assuming that no law authorized the accumulated sentences, they ought to be treated as nullities. To affirm the contrary is to say that if the Judge of a criminal court has jurisdiction to receive an indictment and to try the issue, and, having once got the jurisdiction, he cannot afterward make any invalid decision or pronounce any unlawful judgment. He may deny the right of trial by jury. He may decide that a jury of eleven men be as good as a jury of twelve. He may overrule the challenge. He may direct the Clerk to enter a verdict when the jury refuse to agree to it. He may himself try the challenges when the law says they should be tried by fellow-jurymen, and after the verdict, or perhaps without any verdict at all, he may pronounce any sentence he pleases. He is only to say that what he is doing is according to law, and there is the end of it. His acts are valid on this theory until reversed by appeal or writ of error. That is the pillory, stocks, and bastinado may be inflicted for the crime of petty larceny; he may pronounce the punishment for the offense of champerty; he may sentence to death for the crime of grand larceny; he may imprison for life, or for twelve years, when the law prescribes, as in this case, the punishment of one year only. No authority, properly understood, is cited for these positions. We have been here told, without authority for it, that if the Judge makes up the jury in his own way, in opposition to positive law, it is, nevertheless, a lawful jury, because the Judge so decides. We have been told that although the Judge pronounced a judgment for which no law can be cited, yet it is a valid judgment, because he must have so decided in the very act. The plain meaning of all this is, that having once got possession of the case, no jurisdiction in any stage, or at the close of it was possible against these despotic doctrines. I invoke the authority of the Magna Charta, which in its lofty declaration that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property except by the judgment of his peers or the laws of the land, has been the foundation of liberty for nearly a thousand years, and I invoke the great writ of habeas corpus, which during the same period of time has been the attendant on Magna Charta and the power which has given force and authenticity to the principles therein consecrated. Before proceeding to the citation and analysis of a few of the cases bearing upon these great questions, I submit a few general observations upon the origin, nature, and use of the habeas corpus. This writ is not the creation of our statute, nor of any statute. It is an ancient English writ, the origin of which is lost in remote ages. The Great Charter declares, in the words already quoted, that no person shall be imprisoned, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or the law of the land. This great principle is enthroned in all our American institutions, and in the declaration that nobody shall be deprived of life or property without due process of law. The history of this writ informs us that it was used by the Judges of England if not before, yet immediately after, Magna Charta. Has the remedial process any right to violate the right which Magna Charta consecrated? The Great Charter itself was nothing without the means of the practical assertion of the principles which it ordained. Therefore Judges invented and used the writ of habeas corpus. The celebrated act of Charles II. commonly known as the "Habeas Corpus act" was enacted only to prevent intervention and make the writ more efficacious. Such also was the leading purpose of our statute. It regulates, but does not originate the writ. It seemed a writ of absolute right, every day in the year and every hour in the day. There is no dungeon which it cannot penetrate, no unlawful imprisonment which it cannot release. This the English race have understood for several hundred years. We are told that imprisonment is lawful if under a final judgment of the court of competent jurisdiction. So says our statute. But in this there is nothing new. Such always was the law. Such was the common law. What is the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction—and a void judgment is no judgment in any court, which is not competent to do anything beyond its jurisdiction. The proposition is self-evidently true that courts may have a general competency even in a particular case, and yet that they can err, and sometimes do err, on jurisdictional questions, and that such an error is fatal in all modes of inquiring into it. The highest criminal court cannot lawfully pronounce sentence of death where the law prescribes imprisonment or fine, and if it does so pronounce who will say that its sentence is not void? The error here asserted is one of remarkable simplicity, although it is wonderfully misconceived and incapable of logical thought. There is no judicial act, and in the nature of the law there can be none, which is not open to collateral inquiry. To assert that a court can render a judgment not open to such inquiry is asserting simply universal despotism residing in the person who possesses that supreme power. The inquiry, therefore, is always open.

We can suppose an action pending in the lowest court of this State in which the title to a personal chattel bears on the validity of the judgment of this Court of Appeals. Such a case is not inconceivable, although unlikely to occur. If the decision of the magistrate should be against the judgment of this court in such a case, and the case should come here for review, what would be done with it? I answer, the inquiry before this court would be whether the point had been properly decided in the court below. If you so find, the judgment of the magistrate would be affirmed and you would hold your own judgment to have been void if you found it so. If otherwise, you would reverse it, not because the magistrate had erred in deciding as he did, but because he entertained the question. And so it is in respect to all legislative acts. Inquiry is always open. The humblest court sitting at any of the four corners of this State may hold a legislative act to be void in a case which actually involves the question. This is the logical result of the very simple and elementary proposition of all judicial tribunals who must decide according to the law of the land. The Constitution is the law of the land in all courts of law, and therefore no tribunal has a right to follow a law or rule which, on comparison, is found to be in conflict with it. To refuse to make the comparison in deference to some lower ruling, which is alleged to be in conflict with it, is merely to reject the law itself. Most certainly we admit that when a court acts within its jurisdiction, its decision is valid until reversed. When so acting, infallibility is not required from the Judges, nor is the writ of habeas corpus a substitute for the writ of error. But would it not be strange if the course of this writ, which for so many centuries has guarded English and American liberty, should be obstructed by a pretended judicial act, which in every aspect and relation is void. The imprisoned person may bring his action for false imprisonment and no invalid sentence can be pleaded in justification. Is the writ of liberty useless? It surely is not. The law is settled by authority that the writ of habeas corpus will release the person falsely imprisoned, although his action for damages may be defeated, on the ground that the custodian is protected by the apparent regularity of the process on its face. (Hurd on Habeas Corpus, pages 343 and 344.) So also the prisoner may break through his prison walls and escape and no [illegible] between him and his liberty. And now, if he can lawfully escape by force and speed of foot, can he not, I ask, invoke for his deliverance the peaceful remedy of habeas corpus? A criminal court of Oyer and Terminer is said to be the court of general jurisdiction, but courts of general as well as courts of limited jurisdiction may exceed their powers. We may examine the cases, and they are many, on this subject, and will find the difference to be only this: When the inquiry relates to the acts of the court of general jurisdiction, the presumption is that the acts are within it. If the tribunal is special or limited no such presumption arises, but no court exists whose jurisdiction is conclusively presumed. But by a false and exceedingly attenuated criticism on our written statutes regulating proceedings under this writ, it stands deprived of the power and efficiency imputed to it for so many ages. We say the statutes bear no such interpretation, but if they do, then we say either that no judicial act can be a constitutional act, when a judgment rendered without jurisdiction shall interfere when the right to liberty is thus asserted, for the Constitution says, I repeat, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and by the side of this is the further provision that "The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended." The old English writ and the old English remedy are thus imbedded in the Constitution. No act of legislation can impair the writ or enfeeble the remedy. Judgment without jurisdiction is not "due process of law." But if the remedy be destroyed, what becomes of the writ?

Here the court adjourned.

A SEVERE MORAL SHOCK.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE IS VISITED BY A "NIGGER"—HE COMES FROM THE SOUTH, AND WANTS TO SEE THE MEMBERS—GREAT CONSTERNATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 24.—The utmost consternation was caused at the State House, at Dover, yesterday, by the advent of a colored man, who claimed to be a Democrat from Louisiana, and represented his desire to confer with the Democratic members. He gave his name as N. E. Younger, and was provided with letters of introduction from prominent Southern Conservatives. For some time the horror-stricken Democratic members left him cooling his heels in the corridors of the Capitol, until finding that something must be done, he was beckoned into a room, and a caucus held with him. It was remarked that some who spoke of him as a "nigger" before the interview referred quite respectfully to him when it was over, as "not a bad-looking darkey after all." His errand was to get pecuniary aid for the colored Democracy of the South. No such moral shock has been experienced in the Delaware Legislature for years.

THE SNOW-STORM.

EXTENT OF THE FALL OF YESTERDAY—VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, AND NEW-YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Snow commenced falling here about 8 o'clock, and continues unabated. The weather is moderating, and the snow melts as it falls.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 24.—A snow-storm set in at 5 o'clock this morning. It is still snowing fast.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 24.—It is snowing fast. The snow is about an inch deep now.

SUNBURY, Penn., March 24.—It is snowing here and the weather is cold.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 24.—An inch of snow fell last night. It is cloudy now, threatening rain or snow.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., March 24.—The weather is cloudy but is moderating. About an inch of snow fell last night. Rain is probable.

NEWCASTLE, Del., March 24—12 M.—The storm continues, with a heavy fall of snow. Thermometer, 34. No vessels are passing.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 24.—It is snowing heavily, with no prospect of its ceasing. There is no change in the river.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 24—Snow commenced falling about 7 o'clock this morning and continued steadily until 11:30, reaching a depth of several inches, when it ceased. The weather is moderating.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A heavy snow-storm commenced early this morning and continues at noon.

THE ICE ON THE ST. LAWRENCE AND THE CANALS.

MONTREAL, March 24.—Navigation is not expected to open before the 10th of May. The canals are solid in many places, and the ice on the St. Lawrence River is unusually thick and firm. A flood is considered almost a certainty, and parties located along the water's edge are moving their goods from cellars.

THE RHODE ISLAND LIQUOR CASE.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE—THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SEIZURE A PROCESS TO EVADE THE STATE LAW—COMMUNICATION TO THE PRESIDENT TO BE MADE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—In the General Assembly to-day a report was made from the special committee on the recent conflict of authority between the United States Marshal and the State Constables over the wholesale stock of liquors attached by the Marshal, and afterward seized by the State Constables because sales were made from the stock in violation of the State law. The committee say that the liquors attached by the Marshal were left almost as fully and freely at the disposal of the defendant in the suit as if no attachment had been made; that he did so dispose of them, and that without incurring any liability to the Marshal or subjecting the Marshal to any liability to the plaintiff, he found this a ready means of evading the laws of the State. The State Constables acted only in the strict discharge of a lawful duty in making the seizure, in refusing to recognize the Marshal as being in possession of the liquors which the owner was selling in flagrant violation of law, and in calling for aid from the Police of Providence.

The committee censure the Chief of Police of Providence for refusing to obey the State Constables, but aiding instead the United States Marshal, and the committee recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to cause to be prepared and transmitted to the President of the United States a statement of the facts relating to the interference of the United States Marshal for the District of Rhode Island with the State Constables in the discharge of their duty in the City of Providence, on the 23d day of February, 1875.

The minority of the committee recommend no legislation.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE CALLED TO MEET IN NEW-ORLEANS APRIL 14.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 24.—Gov. Kellogg to-night issued a call for an extra session of the Legislature, to meet in New-Orleans Wednesday, April 14, to carry out the adjustment. The subjects for legislation are limited by the call to six, viz.;

First—Adjustment of political difficulties.

Second—Revenues of the State and modes of collection and disbursement.

Third—Amending of the Funding bill so as to change the constitution of the Funding Board and prevent funding of illegal obligations.

Fourth—The financial condition and government of the City of New-Orleans.

Fifth—The relief of the c mmerce of New-Orleans from excessive port charges and fees.

Sixth—By request of a delegation of merchants, to incorporate a Board of Trade.

Gen. A. S. Badger has been appointed Fiscal Agent of the Board of Police Commissioners.

THE BLACK HILLS.

MINING PARTIES TO BE BROKEN UP, THEIR LEADERS CONFINED, THEIR WAGONS BURNED AND OUTFITS DESTROYED.

OMAHA, Neb., March 24.—Information has been telegraphed to Gen. Ord of several parties of miners leaving different points for the Black Hills. In reply to a telegram from a miner, who recently came out of the hills, whether he would be permitted to return with reinforcements and provisions, Gen. Ord says: "Troops from Fort Laramie and hostile Indians have both gone for your miners. For their sakes I hope the troops will reach them first, as the military orders are simply to bring in the party, confine the leaders, burn the wagons, and destroy outfits."

Gen. Ord has been authorized to put all his cavalry at once in the Sioux country on which miners are trespassing, and to employ fifty Indian scouts to advise the cavalry of the advent of miners. His orders are to remove the parties, arrest, and confine the leaders at the nearest military posts, burn wagons, and destroy outfits.

A Black Hills transportation company, formed here yesterday, propose to leave the railroad at Sidney, Neb.

THE FLAG-SHIP WORCESTER AGROUND.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 24.—The United States flag-ship Worcester, from New-Orleans, is aground east of Pensacola Bar. Tugs and lighters have gone to her assistance.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Produce Exchange has resolved to adjourn over Good Friday.

The Abyssinia took out 29,200 letters and 54 bags of newspapers yesterday.

The Hammonia, which was advertised to go to Europe to-day, will not be ready to sail until to-morrow.

Messrs. P. W. Fonda and James Conkling have been appointed weighers and measurers of grain by the Produce Exchange.

Barney Colligan, aged seventy-six, a negro, born in the County Meath, Ireland, died suddenly at No. 307 Seventh avenue yesterday.

At the Turn Hall a concert was given last night by the pupils of the Turn school for the benefit of the School Institute.

Michael Dolan, aged forty, died in the Park Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received by falling down stairs a year ago.

Esther Dougherty, a colored woman, aged forty years, died at her residence, No. 172 Thompson street, yesterday, from burns accidentally received.

The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, which left Liverpool March 13 and Queenstown March 14, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

The grand billiard match for the championship of America and $1,000, between Maurice Vignaux and Cyrille Dion, will be played at Tammany Hall this evening.

The forty-fifth annual Commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York will be held at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening.

The Emigration Commissioners yesterday forwarded to Albany their answers to the additional series of questions propounded by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Wallace Bruce will deliver his lecture on "Womanhood in Shakespeare" at Steinway Hall on Tuesday next at 4 P. M. under the auspices of the School-teachers' Association.

A petition is in circulation among the shipowners, for transmission to Albany, protesting against the bill placing the wharves and slips in the hands of the Dock Commissioners. It has been numerously signed.

The Society of Schleswig-Holsteiners celebrated the anniversary of the popular uprising in Schleswig-Holstein, which led to its emancipation from Danish rule, by an entertainment at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms last night.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met to-day to arrange the details of, and appoint a day for, the demonstration which is to take place next week, to indorse Gov. Tilden's action against the Canal Ring.

The Pacific Mail Directors met yesterday and accepted the resignation of Managing Director Rufus Hatch. No complimentary resolutions were passed. Vice President G. C. Scott temporarily has charge in Mr. Hatch's place.

The Townsend historical lectures on "The Financial and Military Honor of New-York City during the late Civil War" will be delivered at Association Hall on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, March 30 and April 1.

Richard Lambert, aged twenty-five, a conductor on the Third Avenue Railroad, residing at No. 116 Second avenue, fell from the front platform of a Second avenue car at Forty-fifth street yesterday. The wheels passed over his neck and he was killed instantly.

The agents of the different freight lines in operation between Boston and St. Louis held their monthly meeting, for the adjustment of their accounts for the past month, at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. It is thought they will not conclude their business before Saturday.

A grand fair in aid of St. Ann's Church and schools will be opened by the ladies of that parish, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday, March 31. In addition to the other attractions offered, the Seventh Regiment Band will give a concert every evening until the close of the fair.

Mr. John McDonald, the Emigrant Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at this port, on behalf of the Red Star and American Lines of steamers of Philadelphia, left yesterday on a four months' tour through Norway, Sweden, Belgium, and the north of Europe generally, for the purpose of stirring up emigration.

A grand billiard entertainment for the benefit of the family of the late Daniel E. Gavitt will take place at Tammany Hall on Friday evening. The following well-known experts have volunteered their services for the occasion: M. Vignaux, J. Dion, A. P. Rudolph, Cyrille Dion, A. Garnier, F. Ubassy, M. Daly, T. Flynn, G. Slosson, and E. Daniels.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company was held yesterday at the Eleventh Ward Bank. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: George Law, James Murphy, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Richard Poillon, Seymour L. Husted, Andrew V. Stout, John G. Jenkins, Charles Wall, John Englis.

The chess tourney started at the Café International Chess-rooms, in the Bowery, a few weeks since, is slowly, but steadily, progressing. The players have been grouped in five classes. In the first class Mr. Alberoni has defeated Dr. Barnett, Delmar, and Smith, Jr., of the best players in this City. In the second class Mr. Cook defeated Barnes and Ryan, and in the third class Mr. Limbeck has won three matches.

A communion service commemorative of the original institution of the Lord's Supper, on the evening before the crucifixion, will be held in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison avenue, corner of Forty-seventh street, at 7:45 o'clock to-night. Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., will assist in the service and will deliver an address. Divine service on Good Friday at 11 A. M. Mr. Henry Varley will preach.

The following executive officers were elected yesterday by the Blooming Grove Park Association for the ensuing year: President, John Avery; Vice Presidents, Edward Wilbur, D. D. Bruce, and Genio C. Scott; Treasurer, T. N. Rooker; Executive Committee, John Avery, E. R. Wilbur, George H. Glenney; Engineers, John Y. Calyer, George S. Greene, Jr.; Directers, Genio C. Scott, Sanders D. Bruce, Dudley Field, John Avery, George S. Greene, Alexander S. Giles, Edward R. Wilbur, T. N. Rooker, George H. Glenney, Charles Hallock, and Joseph Dore.

In reply to the communication of President Bailey, of the Department of Charities and Correction, requesting a suitable building for the care of sick and wounded persons in the lower part of the City, the Park Hospital having been condemned by the Superintendent of Buildings, the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday explained that the authority to assign public buildings for the use of the departments was vested in the Common Council, and beyond the control of his department. The Commissioners will to-day make an application to the Board of Aldermen.

Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, last night made a descent on the houses of prostitution Nos. 156 and 159 Wooster street, and also on the bar-room No. 122 Bleecker street, and arrested twenty-nine disreputable persons, who were locked up in the Station-house corner of Prince and Wooster streets.

Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested Edward Unger and his bartender, Adolph Peters, of No. 50 Bleecker street; Henrietta Geismer and Charles Fricke, of No. 60 Prince street; Richard Campbell, of the Dew-drop Inn; S. N. Cohen, of the Boulevard Garden, and Alexis Helmer, his bartender; Frederick Daggert, of the Oriental Garden, for selling liquor without a license.

BROOKLYN.

Thomas Moran was arrested yesterday for picking the pocket of Mrs. C. Knight at a revival meeting in Greenpoint.

A fire took place yesterday at the house No. 92 Partition street, occupied by Margaret Fenn, causing damages to the extent of $75.

Mrs. Butler, residing at No. 597 Baltic street, was severely burned yesterday in consequence of her clothes taking fire from the stove. It is thought the injuries will prove fatal.

The Police found three little children of Mrs. Nolans in a starving condition yesterday, at the corner of Columbia and King streets, and had them removed to the nursery at Flatbush.

A quantity of jewelry, valued at $300, recently stolen from No. 350 Livingston street, has been recovered by the Police from the pawnbrokers in New-York.

The ladies composing the local visiting committee of the State Board of Charities visited the institutions at Flatbush yesterday, and afterward met the Commissioners in the almshouse, and reported favorably on the condition of the wards in the almshouse hospital, nursery, and asylum.

The funeral of Capt. Gill, ex-Deputy Tax Collector, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 370 State street. Several of the city officials and members of the Fourteenth Regiment, to which organization the deceased belonged, accompanied the remains to Green-Wood. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Paddock.

NEW-JERSEY.

James Cegan, a resident of Morris street, was awakened yesterday morning by hearing a noise in his bedroom, and discovered a man in the act of ransacking a bureau drawer. He armed himself with a revolver, and was about to fire, when he discovered that the intruder was his own son, who is a somnambulist.

Louis Menge was committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday to answer a charge of embezzling $36 which he had collected for A. Miller.

Peter Doffeldecker, an old resident of Hudson County, states that the human skeleton found at Cavan Point last Monday is that of an Indian squaw who resided in that vicinity twenty-two years ago.

Celesta Yeamans, aged twelve years, has been missing from her home, No. 318 Eighth street, Jersey City, since Sunday last. She left home to go to Sunday-school, and nothing has been seen or heard of her since.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday the bail of Michael Gilligan, indicted for manslaughter in being concerned in the killing of William Livingston in Jersey City, was reduced from $7,000 to $3,000.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a building on Weehawken avenue, West Hoboken, and the flames spread so rapidly that in a short time it was entirely destroyed. The building was owned by George Bulliwinkle, who occupied the first floor as a grocery and the upper part for a dwelling. Loss estimated at $4,000, on which there is $1,800 insurance. A house adjoining, occupied by John Brennan, was damaged about $1,000.

ART SALE AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

The first evening's sale of the paintings of Mr. Sheperd Gandy's private collection, and others belonging to the estate of the late Mr. G. Talbot Olyphant, took place last evening at Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue. The majority of the collection consisted of the works of American artists, although London, Paris, Dusseldorf, Frankfort, Brussels, Rome, and The Hague were represented. The sale last night was not so spirited as might have been expected, considering the merit of the work, the highest bid being $2,635 for F. E. Church's fine painting "South American Scenery," which was taken by Dr. Hinton amid much applause. J. F. Kensett's "After the Storm—Massachusetts Coast," a very beautiful example of this artist's style, was started at $200, and finally taken at $1,000. E. Frère's small but exquisitely executed painting "The Christmas Drum," was taken for $885 by Mr. Van Ordner. The remaining favorites sold as follows: A. P. Durand's "Catskill Scenery," $750; Boddington's "Autumn Evening in Wales," $910; Koek-Koek's "Dutch Landscape," $560; Bierstadt's "View of Dusseldorf," $410; Cooman's "Pompeian Girl" and W. T. Richard's "On the Coast," $340 each; Castelear's "Genesee Meadows," $290; G. H. Boughton's "Winter Morning," $330; Duverger's "The Young Bird," $325; Gignoux's "Winter Landscape," $315; Huntington's "Brook by the Meadows," $295; Hart's "Close of the Day, Mount Desert," $285; J. A. Suydam's "Moonrise on the Coast," $250; Gifford's "Mount Mansfield" and Madrazo's "Fruit Market, Granada," $205 each; Bierstadt's "Colorado River." Boucherville's "Child with Lilacs," and Miss A. F. Mutrie's "Flowers upon a Bank," $200 each. The sale will be concluded this evening.

[Advertisement.]

THE ICE GORGE is passing away. So is KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's HATS—the finest fabrics ever introduced. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or at the up-town store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale purchasers can fill their orders at No. 212 Broadway on most advantageous terms.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 24.—Cotton firm, good demand; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 1,882 bales; gross receipts, 1,884 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,585 bales; to France, 1,684 bales; coastwise, 1,641 bales; sales, 5,250 bales; stock, 219,207 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 24.—Cotton inactive; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 659 bales; gross receipts, 754 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,867 bales; to the continent, 3 bales; coastwise, 82 bales; sales, 116 bales; stock, 47,025 bales.

MOBILE, March 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 74 bales; exports coastwise, 1,800 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 44,866 bales.

GALVESTON, March 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 705 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 507 bales; coastwise, 838 bales; sales, 863 bales; stock, 59,371 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 24.—Resin dull at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 45 for Hard; $2 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—Sister Mary Dolores, Sister Mary Bernardini, Mrs. Jane Webb, Mrs. Ann Orton, Daniel Van Oligou, G. D. Clark, J. R. Hutchins, George Harworth, Henry Martini, Mrs. Henry Martini, S. Jarvis, Rev. J. D. Pinsey, N. Russell Keech, E. L. King, John Marriott, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Mary Latto, Mrs. Anna M. Hunter, W. A. Miller, William Howard, G. S. Hayward, T. Hayward, H. Whittell, Miss F. J. Whittell and maid, Miss Tagleben.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Ferdinand Straxoch, Miss Donades and mother, F. Mensaing, Mr. and Mrs. August Lewis, C. W. Adams, Mrs. Watson Matthews